



NOURISH SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

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ACRONYMS

ANC	Antenatal Care
BFCI	Baby Friendly Community Initiative
BSC	Business Service Center
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CC	Commune Council
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CCWC	Commune Council for Women and Children
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
ECH	Empowering Communities for Health Project
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FTF	Feed the Future
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAZ	Height-for-age Z-score
HC	Health Center
HEF	Health Equity Fund
IE	Impact Evaluation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MIS	Management Information System
MEP	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOP	Ministry of Planning

MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
NECHR	National Ethical Committee for Health Research
NNP	National Nutrition Program
OD	Operational District
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OEC	Operations Enfants du Cambodge
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PHD	Provincial Health Department
QHS	Quality Health Services Project
RFFEP	Rice Field Fish Enhancement Project
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SBCC	Social and Behavior Change Communication
SIF	Small Indigenous Fish
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPP	Stunting Prevention Program
UNICEF	United Nation's Children's Fund
URC	University Research Corporation, Inc.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VHSG	Village Health Support Group
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WAZ	Weight-for-age Z-score
WHZ	Weight-for-height Z-score

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YEAR 2 PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

During October 2015 – September 2016, NOURISH activities took place in 306 villages in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap focusing on “first 1,000 days” families at the community level, stimulating demand for NOURISH-supported products, services and behaviors, and setting the stage for private sector engagement. These activities also are enhancing the capacity of core actors in integrated nutrition programming. Implementation of all project activities is generally on track at the central and sub-national levels in all three project-supported provinces. See Annex 1 and 2 for progress on activities and performance measures.

1. IMPROVING COMMUNITY DELIVERY PLATFORMS TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED NUTRITION

- NOURISH trained 546 Community Agents (335 Village Health Support Group members, 94 agriculture extension workers, and 117 WASH focal points) and 1,118 caregiver groups’ facilitators in integrated nutrition.
- As a result:
 - NOURISH-trained Community Agents conducted 47,357 growth promotion sessions across project-supported villages;
 - A total of 12,285 “first 1,000 Days” householder members attended integrated nutrition education sessions by caregiver group facilitators empowered by NOURISH with new knowledge and skills;
 - Together with health workers, NOURISH-trained Community Agents screened 11,510 children under the age of five years for malnutrition across three provinces.

In Year 2 (FY 2016) NOURISH:

Reached 12,905 direct and 206,198 indirect beneficiaries in 306 project-supported villages

Trained 12,285 people in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs

Reached 11,510 children under five by USG-supported nutrition programs

Helped 16,649 people to gain access to improved sanitation facility

2. GENERATING DEMAND FOR HEALTH, WASH, AGRICULTURE PRACTICES, SERVICES & PRODUCTS

- In March 2016, NOURISH launched an integrated stunting prevention campaign. Entitled “Grow Together,” it aims to bring everyone together to secure warm, healthy and united families and communities where children grow well. Over 700 participants from government agencies, private sector and community volunteers attended campaign launches in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap provinces. Following the launches, “Grow Together” ambassadors—Village Health Support Group members, agriculture extension workers and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) focal persons—are supporting key behaviors in the communities and families they serve. The core thirteen behaviors are promoted through a 45-second TV spot and a series of “Grow Together” print materials developed by NOURISH, including posters and stickers, a children’s book, fish

powder preparation instructions, an advocacy kit, a community dialogue dashboard as well as hats, bags, key chains and raincoats.

- A total of 6,026 poor pregnant women and caregivers of children under two from Siem Reap and Battambang have been enrolled in NOURISH's "first 1,000 Days" Conditional Cash Transfer activity.

Transforming enrollment

into a learning opportunity, NOURISH and CCT Focal Persons representing local government authorities organized sixty "first 1,000 Days" village fairs bringing together CCT enrollment, signing up with the payment agency or distribution of payments with targeted stunting prevention SBCC activities.

- As part of NOURISH's integrated vouchers' initiative, eligible "first 1,000 days" poor households are now entitled to receive and redeem vouchers for select WASH and agriculture products in two communes in Siem Reap. To date, NOURISH has provided 428 vouchers for water filters and 936 food baskets to eligible CCT beneficiaries. A total of 336 vouchers for water filters with a \$5 co-payment and 903 vouchers for food baskets with a \$2.50 co-payment have been redeemed with participating suppliers through an Interactive Voice Response system especially set up for the voucher initiative.
- A total of 138 villages held Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering activities in close collaboration with WASH focal points from the Provincial Departments of Rural Development. As a result of CLTS triggering and follow up, rural dwellers constructed 4,253 latrines increasing access to improved latrines for 16,649 people in NOURISH-supported areas.
- NOURISH successfully finalized testing of an innovative "length mat" that will allow families and communities to monitor progress in growth (length-for-age) and take appropriate actions. NOURISH introduced the "length mat" in 41 villages in Pursat province.



3. USING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO EXPAND SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURE & WASH PRODUCTS

- Following technical training provided by NOURISH, eleven local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) have improved their capacity to produce a different type of high-quality latrine while responding to the increasing demand in NOURISH-supported areas.
- Nine small and medium enterprises collaborating with NOURISH sold 2,503 latrines from October 2015 until September 2016 which accounts for more than a two-fold increase in the monthly sales over time.

4. ENHANCING CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT & CIVIL SOCIETY IN INTEGRATED NUTRITION

- NOURISH continues building organizational capacity of three local NGO-partners by working closely with NGO leadership to shape and guide skill-building through structured training courses and providing continuous on-the-job coaching and mentoring.
- To increase understanding and capacity of provincial and district government counterparts in integrated nutrition programming, NOURISH set up a multi-disciplinary Provincial Technical Reference Group (TRG) in three project-supported provinces. TRGs met three times in each province with 70 participants from the Provincial Health, Rural Development and Agriculture offices.
- NOURISH completed a Gender Analysis report with input from internal and external partners and stakeholders. Based on the findings from the report, NOURISH developed an integration strategy and started to apply gender-sensitive and gender-transformative actions to improve gender equity and female empowerment aimed at addressing the underlying environment related to malnutrition in Cambodia.
- Save the Children has signed a Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) and Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) to increase collaboration and coordination of activities at the national and provincial levels.
- As part of local capacity building efforts, NOURISH led a number of exposure and exchange visits for CARD, MAFF, MOH and local NGO-partners in the effort to cross-fertilize promising practice and nurture more conducive learning environment.
- NOURISH provided technical inputs and partially supported printing of MAFF's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework in Agriculture" and "Policy and Strategic Framework on Childhood Development and Protection in Agriculture Sector."
- In close collaboration with MAFF, NOURISH finalized a training-of-trainers (TOT) package in Gender Mainstreaming and Child Development and Protection in Agriculture. Using the new TOT package, NOURISH trained twelve MAFF representatives to establish a core group of national trainers who cascaded the training to 30 provincial focal persons who in turn extended it to a total of 82 agriculture extension workers and agriculture district officers together with provincial departments of agriculture.
- NOURISH continues to serve as a co-chair of CARD-led WASH-Nutrition sub-working group, contributing to the international and national dialogue on WASH-Nutrition integration for stunting prevention and activities (e.g. National Nutrition Day celebration, World Breastfeeding Week, and USAID-funded Regional GLEE conference).

Overall in Year 2, NOURISH reached approximately 12,905 direct and 206,198 indirect beneficiaries in 306 project-supported villages. Please see Annex 1: Progress on NOURISH Achieving Results and Performance Measures.

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

One out of three (32.4%) children under the age of five in Cambodia are stunted. The prevalence of stunting is 10% higher among children born to mothers from the lowest wealth quintile (42%)¹. Recent data also suggest that exclusive breastfeeding rates in Cambodia have declined, and only 30% of children 6-23 months receive a minimum acceptable diet². Cambodia's Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) estimates that malnutrition costs the country nearly \$400 million in gross domestic product annually³.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has made a commitment to address the nutrition and stunting challenge, and reverse its effect on the Cambodian population by focusing on the most vulnerable and poor food-insecure households. In 2014, many national policies were developed and Cambodia became the 53rd member to join the SUN Movement. In addition, in September 2015, CARD established a cross-sectoral Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) and Nutrition sub-working group co-chaired by CARD and NOURISH. To support the government's commitment to improving nutrition, targeted assistance from donors and expertise from local and international organizations is necessary to translate this commitment into practice and to realize an impact on malnutrition.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

In June 2014, USAID awarded a \$16.3 million Cooperative Agreement (No. AID-442-A-14-00006) for a five-year integrated nutrition, hygiene and sanitation project (NOURISH). Led by Save the Children, NOURISH is implemented in close collaboration with the host-country government, two international non-government organizations (NGOs)—The Manoff Group and SNV—and three local NGO-partners—Partners in Compassion, Operations Enfants du Cambodge, and Wathnapheap.

With funding from USAID and the U.S. Presidential Initiative Feed the Future, NOURISH works to assist the RGC in accelerating stunting reduction by focusing on key determinants of chronic malnutrition in Cambodia across sectors. NOURISH contributes to USAID Cambodia's Strategic Objective of *Improved Health Services in HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases, Maternal, Child and Reproductive Health* under Program Component 3: *Improved Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition*. NOURISH also contributes to Feed the Future's overall goal in Cambodia to reduce stunting by 20%. More specifically, NOURISH contributes to Objective 1 '*Inclusive Agriculture Sector Growth* through increased investment in agriculture and nutrition-related activities and increased resilience of vulnerable communities and households' as well as to Objective 2 '*Improved Nutritional Status of Women and Children* through improved access to diverse

¹ Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey, 2014: Key Indicators Report, 2015.

² Ibid

³ MAFF Policy and Strategy Framework on Childhood Development and Protection in the Agriculture Sector (2016-2010). August 2015.

and quality food, improved access to sustainable sanitation and hygiene behaviors, improved nutrition-related behaviors and improved use of maternal and child health and nutrition services’.

NOURISH aims to **reduce anemia in women and children and reduce the proportion of children who are stunted**. Over the life of the project, NOURISH is expected to reach over 600,000 people in 559 under-served villages across Battambang, Pursat, and Siem Reap provinces. In pursuit of its goal, NOURISH offers a comprehensive integrated approach through four strategic objectives:

1. Improve community delivery platforms to support improved nutrition.
2. Create demand for health, WASH, and agriculture practices, services, and products.
3. Expand supply of agriculture and WASH products using the private sector.
4. Enhance capacity of sub-national government and civil society for integrated nutrition programming.

Core project activities related to each strategic objective are expected to lead to targeted outcomes that improve stunting and anemia in three project-supported provinces. NOURISH uses a multi-sectorial approach to improve the nutritional status of women and children through integrating health/nutrition, WASH and agriculture interventions to maximize the potential impact.

- **Health/Nutrition:** To strengthen care practices for the “first 1,000 days” families that include pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of two, NOURISH works primarily at the community level to improve maternal and child diets and feeding practices with special emphasis on complementary feeding and appropriate care-seeking behaviors through the MOH Baby-Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI) and Conditional Cash Transfer.
- **WASH:** To improve access to safe drinking water at point of use, and improve sanitation and hygiene, NOURISH works with both public and private sector, as well as the local NGO community and aligns closely with the government’s national WASH strategy and action plan. NOURISH develops the capacity of local bodies for sanitation demand creation at villages and supports the private sector to promote a market-based approach for improved supply chains. To ensure safe drinking water at the point of use and sustainable and improved sanitation, NOURISH fosters development and promotion of water filters, latrines and handwashing devices by the private sector. Vouchers serve as incentives to expand hygiene/sanitation demand to “first 1,000 days” ID poor families.
- **Agriculture:** To improve access and availability of diverse quality foods for women and children year-round, NOURISH focuses on micro-gardens and the consumption of small fish, as well as other nutritious foods from value chains supported by USAID. This includes promoting the purchase of nutrient-dense foods and building the capacity of provincial agriculture partners to support poor women farmers. NOURISH links “first 1,000 days” families with agriculture resources including tested tools and materials developed by other USAID-funded projects.

To successfully implement project activities and ensure they are sustainable over time, NOURISH engages with central and sub-national government counterparts across three sectors and respective line ministries (Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry (MAFF)) and the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) at the Office of the Council of Ministers.

PROJECT PROGRESS: APRIL – SEPTEMBER 2016

Starting in October 2015, NOURISH continued to expand its geographic coverage across Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap Provinces according to the Year 2 workplan. Project implementation focused on building the foundation for integrated nutrition programming at the community level in Year 2 villages, stimulating demand for NOURISH-supported products, services and behaviors, and setting the stage for the private sector engagement on the supply side, while enhancing capacity of core sub-national actors in the integrated nutrition programming.

I. IMPROVING COMMUNITY DELIVERY PLATFORMS TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED NUTRITION COMMUNITY AGENT-LED INTEGRATED NUTRITION FOR THE FIRST 1,000 DAYS

In April – September 2016, NOURISH strengthened existing community structures to support vulnerable food-insecure pregnant women and children under the age of two in the poorest 306 villages in the three provinces (122 villages where activities began in year 1 and an additional 184 villages in Year 2). Recognizing that addressing malnutrition requires joint efforts across health, WASH and agriculture sectors, NOURISH works with the full range of local volunteer resources referred to as “Community Agents.” These include Village Health Support Groups (VHSG), agriculture extension workers and/or animal veterinarians as well as WASH focal persons.

This reporting period, NOURISH trained an additional 106 Community Agents in integrated nutrition including (66 Village Health Support Group members, 18 agriculture extension workers, and 22 WASH focal persons) (see Table I). The training has two distinct parts: Part I) the MOH Baby-Friendly Community Initiative (BFCl) and Part II) WASH and agriculture. In partnership with NOURISH staff, local multi-sectoral government experts facilitated the trainings, including Operational District officers and health workers, District Departments of Rural Development and District Agriculture Officer according to their areas of expertise.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF NOURISH'S INTEGRATED NUTRITION TRAINING FOR COMMUNITY AGENTS (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2016)

Province	# Participants (Women)	% of Correct Answers (Pre-test)	% of Correct Answers (Post-test)	% Increase
Siem Reap	106 (44)	49%	88%	39%

Newly trained Community Agents routinely monitored children under two years during monthly community sessions at a place and time selected by the community (see Table 2). Most villages run the sessions at a community center, pagoda or home of the Community Agent or Village Chief, while some Community Agents weigh and assess all children through house-to-house outreach to ensure that all caregivers of children under two years are reached every month. This period, as community services gained strong hold, NOURISH-trained Community Agents on average assessed 6,304 children each month. Community Agents also offered tailored messages through targeted home visits each month to

pregnant women, children 9-11 months old, and children not growing well. On average, NOURISH-trained Community Agents visited 827 pregnant women and 1,194 children under two each month.

TABLE 2. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER TWO REACHED BY NOURISH-TRAINED COMMUNITY AGENTS (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2016)

<i>Province</i>	<i>Growth Promotion, Children (Monthly Average)</i>	<i>Home Visits, Pregnant Women (Monthly Average)</i>	<i>Home Visits, Children (Monthly Average)</i>
Battambang	2,183	393	293
Pursat	869	152	522
Siem Reap	3,252	282	379
TOTAL	6,304	827	1,194

CAREGIVER GROUPS FOR INTEGRATED NUTRITION

NOURISH identified and supported existing groups of pregnant women and caregivers of young children to learn about integrated nutrition in 306 villages. Groups that joined this initiative include Women's Savings groups, Chicken Raising groups, Mother Support Groups and Agricultural Cooperatives. NOURISH trained caregiver group members and trusted women leaders in each village together to facilitate the integrated nutrition course specially designed for caregivers in rural communities.

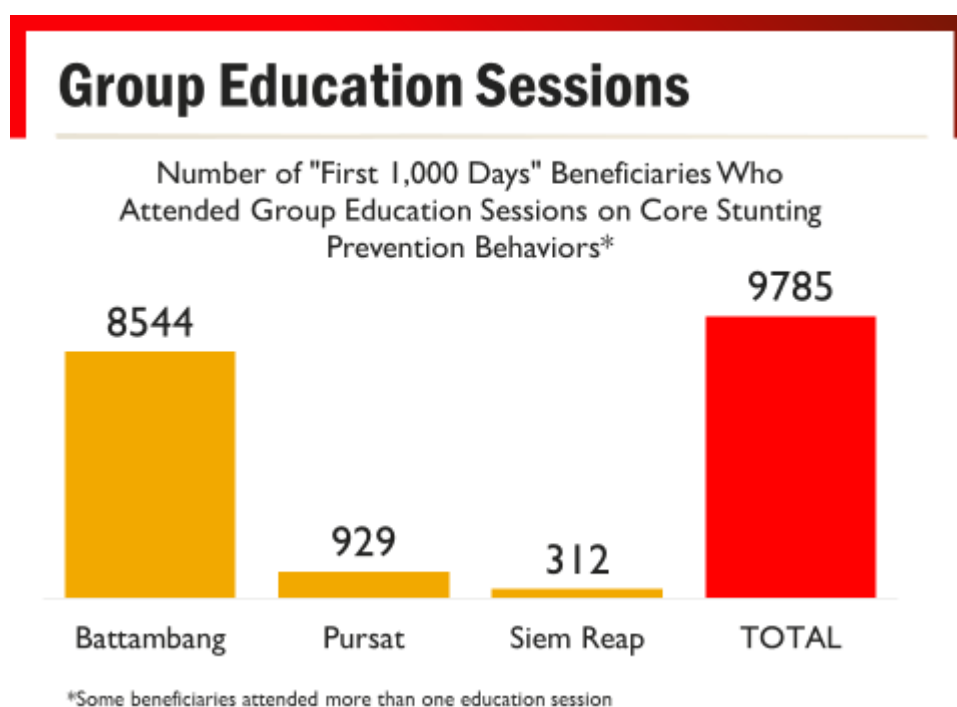
Between April and September 2016, NOURISH trained 924 Caregiver Group facilitators from project-supported villages. Groups selected their own facilitators to ensure that the most influential women lead discussions and support change. Training courses were led by NOURISH staff and Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) with Operational District officials, District Departments of Rural Development and District Agriculture Officers for specific technical areas. Caregiver Group Facilitators showed 44% increased knowledge in integrated nutrition (see Table 3).

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF NOURISH INTEGRATED NUTRITION TRAINING FOR CAREGIVER GROUP FACILITATORS (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2016)

<i>Province</i>	<i># Participants (Women)</i>	<i>% of Correct Answers (Pre-test)</i>	<i>% of Correct Answers (Post-test)</i>	<i>% Increase</i>
Battambang	130 (129)	26%	75%	49%
Pursat	40 (36)	43%	91%	48%
Siem Reap	754 (573)	50%	87%	37%
TOTAL/AVERAGE	924 (738)	40%	84%	44%

Once trained by NOURISH, caregiver group facilitators conducted integrated nutrition trainings that contain a series of separate group education sessions in health, WASH, and agriculture tailored to address core factors contributing to stunting. Based on prior experience, this reporting period NOURISH updated the course to cover thirteen core topics with each individual session focusing on one of the 13 key stunting prevention behaviors. Group education sessions are now structured to use games and practical activities, so that women learn and adapt new practices together in culturally acceptable ways. Given the critical importance of empowering women – who comprise the vast majority of caregivers -- sessions incorporate women’s empowerment and social support approaches.

A total of 9,785 participants benefited from the integrated nutrition course across project-supported provinces since October 2016. See figure below with additional breakdown for provinces.



Caregiver groups enjoyed learning through practical education sessions. For example, group facilitators in Siem Reap reported that their groups like to make fish powder together. As one facilitator reflected, *“We can always find the small fish during the rainy season, but in the past we only collected these fish to feed animals. Now we learned that we can use the fish to feed children. It is useful to have real practice and make powder together.”* Another group facilitator in Siem Reap shared, *“My group liked to learn how to clean ceramic water filters properly. We did not know the correct way, and just brushed the filter inside and outside often. It is good to know how to clean it well once a month to make the filters work properly and last longer.”*

COMMUNITY ADVOCACY AND JOINT ACTIONS

Structured Community Dialogues, led by Village Chiefs and Community Agents, are introduced by NOURISH as local fora that shape social norms and stimulates collective actions to create stronger enabling environment for stunting prevention. Mothers alone cannot improve children nutrition;

therefore, the *Grow Together* Campaign calls for united action on NOURISH behaviors to complement what individuals and families do on their own. This is especially important for those behaviors where participation by others could better address the community-wide issues or offer special motivation to promote healthy growth and development for all of the community's children. In other words, the community “talks together,” “decides together,” and “takes actions” together for better children's growth and development.

As part of the *Grow Together* Campaign, NOURISH developed a comprehensive package of tools for Community Dialogues and follow-up described in the Guide. Village Chiefs and NOURISH-trained Community Agents use these tools to reflect on monitoring data, facilitate dialogues, and support community change:

- **Grow Together TV spot flip-tarp:** To establish a foundation for the dialogue, and motivate united action, NOURISH developed an easy-to-use flip-tarp of the *Grow Together* TV spot. Supported by the narration of Village Chiefs or VHSGs, each page reflects key scenes in the TV spot and sets the stage for discussions. The flip-tarp is appropriate for all types of community venues, including those without electricity to show key images and messages depicted in the TV spot.
- **Local data dashboard:** Putting data in the hands of communities is important for strengthening the ownership of nutrition interventions. NOURISH designed a user-friendly data dashboard for communities to easily see, discuss and track progress in local children's growth data. The data dashboard is at the top of a large banner used in Community Dialogues. NOURISH-trained Community Agents fill in the solid boxes with the number of households, “first 1,000 days” families, children under two years and pregnant women. Each month, Community Agents update the boxes with the numbers of children under two years growing well and not growing well using data from the monthly growth promotion session. [Communities aim to assess all children under two each month, and reach the goal of zero children not growing well.] Village Chiefs keep the data dashboard at their homes to enable people to see and pay attention. The dashboard banner also has a clear pocket in the center where the Village Chief inserts the behavior icon selected in consultation with others and the NOURISH staff that will be discussed in the Dialogue.
- **Behavioral icons for the dashboard:** NOURISH prepared a menu of five behaviors (out of 13 NOURISH stunting prevention behaviors), which need collective community action to achieve among all “first 1,000 days” families. Communities select one behavior from the menu for each Dialogue event:

FIGURE 1 SAMPLE GROW TOGETHER COMMUNITY DASHBOARD

				
Provide an adequate diet for children 6-23 months with age-appropriate quantity & diversity of foods & snacks	Drink and use clean water	Wash hands with soap and water at critical times	Grow nutritious vegetables in home micro-gardens	Preserve and store fish for the dry and lean season

- **“First 1,000 Days” Family Commitment Cards:** After the Dialogue, Community Agents track progress in achieving the behaviors through Commitment Cards. Village Chiefs recognize families who achieve the full target as a Champion Family in the next Community Dialogue. Families and community members (‘helping hands’) who complete the commitment made at each dialogue are also acknowledged.

This reporting period, NOURISH conducted 47 Community Dialogues in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap. Villages selected the topics from the menu based on the needs of their villages. The most common topics were gardens and handwashing followed by clean drinking water and child feeding. Over 2,700 participants joined the dialogues including 1,105 “first 1,000 days” families, which represented two-thirds of all “first 1,000 days families” in the project-supported villages. Village Chiefs and NOURISH-trained Community Agents facilitated the dialogues. During the dialogues, 67% of “first 1,000 days” families made public commitments to adopt the new behavior (73% of families in Pursat, 70% of families in BTB, and 63% of families in Siem Reap). Other community members or “helping hands” encouraged family commitments to create a supportive environment in the village for women and children's nutrition.

Community Dialogues by Numbers

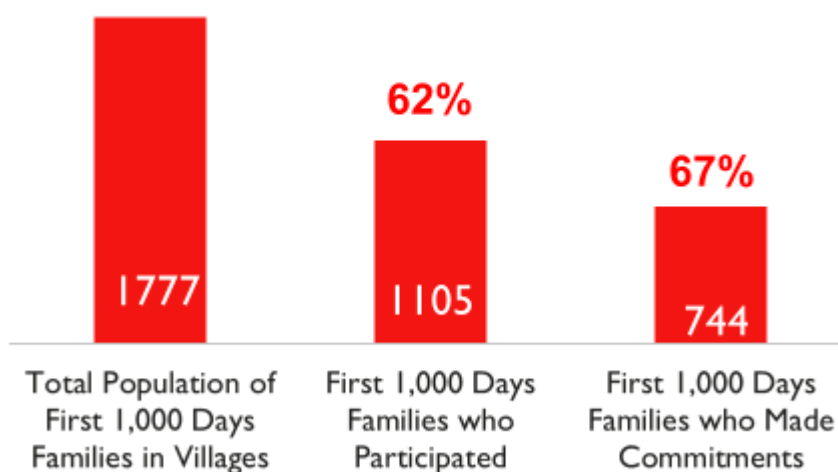




FIGURE 2 FIRST 1,000 DAY FAMILIES SHOWING THEIR COMMITMENT TO TREAT DRINKING WATER, BATTAMBANG PROVINCE

Monitoring one week after Dialogues found that many families who had committed to new actions are fulfilling their pledges. As a mother of a 20-month-old child in Battambang shared, *“I found the dialogue to be “strange” and interesting. I felt so excited to take actions for my child because so many of my neighbors also committed to do new things. This made me also want to make changes. I also felt encouraged by the other people in the community who wanted to help us...Now I always boil water for my child to drink.”*

COMMUNITY AND HEALTH CENTER LINKAGES

As part of its approach, NOURISH supports Community Agents by bringing technical resources to communities, and establishing a stronger referral system for sick and malnourished children that help the resource-constrained healthcare system in Cambodia to better link rural health centers and health care providers and the communities they serve.

Before preventive activities begin in communities, trained Community Agents conduct a community a “household census” that identifies all pregnant woman and children under five years in their respective villages. Community Agents then work with health workers to screen every child under five in the community and plot weights on the Child Health Card. Health workers measure heights of children who are severely underweight (<-3 SD weight-for-age). Screening serves as a village baseline and ensures that children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that require immediate medical attention get needed treatment and referral prior to community prevention work. During this reporting period, together Community Agents and health workers screened 6,296 children under the age of five years across three provinces. Health workers identified 51 cases of SAM (<-3 SD WHZ), and referred these children to the health system. NOURISH-trained Community Agents actively encouraged families to take children for treatment.

To ensure that health workers from the health centers can support training and mentoring of Community Agents, NOURISH collaborated with the Pursat Provincial Health Department (PHD) and the Ministry of Health’s National Nutrition Program (NNP) to provide a refresher training on the Baby Friendly Community Initiative (BFCl) for 24 health workers in Sampov Meas and Bakan Operational Districts. Please note that health workers in Siem Reap and Battambang completed the refresher in the prior period.

TABLE 4. CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS SCREENED FOR MALNUTRITION (APRIL - SEPTEMBER 2016)

Provinces	No. Children <5 Screened	No. Children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	% SAM Cases
Battambang	2,416	27	1.12%
Pursat	538	5	0.93%
Siem Reap	3,342	19	0.57%
Total	6,296	51	0.81%

To support routine coaching and group-based problem solving meetings of VHSG at Health Centers, NOURISH supported over 330 trained Community Agents in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap to participate in monthly supervision meetings with health workers. Discussions include sharing challenges and solutions to promoting healthy growth in the “first 1,000 Days” and reviewing monitoring forms.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER USG-FUNDED ACTIVITIES

NOURISH continued collaboration with relevant USAID-funded projects to ensure synergy and achieve maximum impact for nutrition at the community level among women and children in Cambodia.

WorldFish’s RFFEP: Along with the Feed the Future’s Rice Field Fish Enhancement Project (RFFEP 2) implemented by WorldFish, NOURISH continued to promote consumption of small fish from the rice field for stunting prevention. Building on common interest and prior collaboration in the making of powder from the small fish, this period NOURISH and RFFEP 2 developed three *Grow Together* materials to stimulate consumption of fish during the “first 1,000 days”: a children’s book (called Curious Chenda) as well as a kitchen curtain and a mini-poster with instructions for making fish powder.

World Vegetable Center’s Deploying Vegetable Seed Kits to Tackle Malnutrition Project: NOURISH and World Vegetable Center’s project also funded by Feed the Future identified strategic collaboration opportunities in areas of overlap including: inclusion of NOURISH-trained Community Agents in the home garden training and technical assistance, sharing tools and materials, and provision of high-quality vegetable seeds to NOURISH. NOURISH agreed to monitor use of any seeds provided and report to World Vegetable Center.

To streamline coordination, NOURISH, World Vegetable Center and RFFEP 2 had a joint planning event led by WorldFish. All projects continue to share information on the geographic coverage to avoid overlap, create greater synergy where applicable, and strengthen implementation in FY2017. In addition, NOURISH identified the areas of collaboration with the Peace Corp in the villages where nutrition-focused volunteers are placed, and provided US State Department with the list of villages that can benefit from the construction of new wells. Dialogues with the State Department engineer and preparation for the site assessments are underway.

2. CREATING DEMAND FOR HEALTH, WASH AND AGRICULTURE

DEMAND FOR “FIRST 1,000 DAYS” PROGRAM/ADVOCACY ON STUNTING PREVENTION

Guiding integrated project interventions, the *Grow Together* Campaign brings together 13 key behaviors across sectors—health and nutrition, WASH and agriculture—to have a value-added impact on stunting reduction. The *Grow Together* campaign connects rural families, health workers, community volunteers, leaders, and local businesses leaders to stimulate increased and sustained use of evidence-based behaviors, services and products for stunting prevention.

The *Grow Together* Campaign is rolled out in three consecutive waves to strategically introduce social and behavior change materials to reach its target audiences when and where they need, and allow the communications to mature with the project over the course of three years. Following provincial launches of the *Grow Together* Campaign in March-April 2016 in all three provinces with over 700 participants, NOURISH rolled out Waves 1 and 2 of the *Grow Together* campaign. See Annex 4 for a complete list of *Grow Together* materials developed and introduced as of September 30, 2016.

Wave 1 (Unite): The *Grow Together* Campaign Wave 1—the Unite—is foundational establishing the tone and setting the basic principles of the enabling environment for behavior change. This Wave introduced the central ideas and key promise of the *Grow Together* Campaign to key audiences and stakeholders: ideas about healthy growth, the importance of the “first 1,000 days” and the need for full social participation and responsibility to create warm and united families and communities. Wave 1 campaign materials included a carefully crafted logo and a tagline along with a recognizable color palette, look and feel. NOURISH also produced low-cost collateral materials (e.g. hats, backpacks, key chains, raincoats) to create stronger *Grow Together* brand recognition and acknowledge brand ambassadors—NOURISH-trained Community Agents and community leaders during their work in communities.

In addition, to establish an enabling environment for social and behavioral change on nutrition, NOURISH produced and broadcast a 45-second TV spot that brings to life the concept of everyone coming together to secure warm, healthy and united families and communities where children grow well—a new social norm. CARD, the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) endorsed the TV spot.

Through analysis of TV viewership data among women and men in the project-supported communities, NOURISH identified viewership time and TV stations, TV5 and CNC, for more targeted TV spot broadcasting.⁴ Both TV stations broadcast the TV spot twice a day for 21 days in April 2016.


Wave 2 (Grow): Following successful launch of the Campaign’s Wave 1, NOURISH further conceptualized, designed, pretested, produced and disseminated tools and materials for the Second Wave of the *Grow Together* Campaign. Wave 2 aimed to enable NOURISH to take root and grow through its change agents/brand ambassadors: Community leaders and Community Agents, as well as further stimulate behavior change at the individual and family levels. This period saw the development of

⁴ NOURISH Baseline Survey, 2015

an advocacy package that focuses leaders on being agents of change for children. To boost the awareness of the stunting problem both at the leadership level and the family level NOURISH is testing a length mat that allow for visualization of adequate linear growth in children under the age of two. The following tools/materials were developed:

- Thirteen Core Stunting Prevention Behaviors Poster.** To communicate the core stunting prevention behaviors across sectors in a sharp and memorable framework, NOURISH designed icons for each behavior and presented the icons in a colorful poster. The 13 behavior icons are grouped by sectors: five behaviors for health and nutrition, five behaviors for WASH and three behaviors for agriculture. NOURISH used the poster in a variety of ways. In addition to large posters prominently displayed in common community-gathering places, such as Village Chiefs' homes and meeting halls, mini-posters were produced for the advocacy toolkit.

FIGURE 3 STUNTING PREVENTION POSTER FOCUSING ON 13 CORE BEHAVIORS IN HEALTH, WASH & AGRICULTURE


- Advocacy Toolkit.** NOURISH prepared a *Grow Together* Advocacy toolkit to bring alive the challenge of achieving healthy child growth among all children and engage leaders in stunting prevention. It takes the form of a folder with inserts tailored to the different levels of leaders.
 - Stunting Prevention Infographic:** Addressing a gap in understanding at all levels of leadership, NOURISH compiled key data on the key factors contributing to stunting and its consequences in Cambodia in a compelling and easy-to-understand infographic. The infographic has a unique bi-fold format for easy display and reference.
 - Be the Change:** Simple action-oriented inserts were developed, pre-tested and produced for national, provincial/district and community/village decision-makers in the effort to foster financial and in-kind support from the Cambodian leaders as a means to create an enabling environment that promotes healthy growth of children during “the first 1,000 days.”
 - Thirteen Core Behaviors Stunting Prevention Mini-poster:** (see above).
- Community Dashboard:** To strengthen village leadership in stunting prevention, NOURISH designed, tested and introduced a visual data dashboard that enables villages to see and track progress in children’s growth that will encourage community leaders to take local action (also see SOI. Community Advocacy and Joint Actions).
- Child Length Mat and Brief:** To prevent stunting, families and communities need to monitor progress in children’s growth and take timely and appropriate action if growth falters. However, similar to families and health workers around the world, communities in Cambodia have limited

understanding of stunting and do not routinely track children's growth. The Manoff Group, the NOURISH SBCC partner, developed an inexpensive, non-clinical "length mat" tool for Community Agents to use to assess stunting and to raise awareness about children's growth and stunting prevention.

Following the NOURISH length mat prototype pretest, which found high sensitivity and specificity of results when compared to the height board, NOURISH initiated an operational test of the length mat in Pursat. To begin, NOURISH produced 100 Child Length Mats and length mat briefs in Khmer. Using the new mats, NOURISH oriented 154 Community Agents and health workers in Pursat on the use of the mat. In July 2016, trained Community Agents from 41 villages in Pursat started to use the length mat during monthly community growth promotion sessions. Children who turn 6, 12, 18 and 24 months old that month are weighed as well as assessed with the length mat. Feedback and interpersonal communication with the caregiver offered by Community Agents are based on the child's growth, taking both weight and length into account. By the end of September, Community Agents assessed 131 children with the length mat.

DEMAND FOR CRITICAL PRACTICES IN HEALTH, WASH AND AGRICULTURE

Other SBCC Tools and Materials

SBCC is a key approach to demand creation for practices/behaviors. The *Grow Together* Campaign was designed to stimulate the use of 13 key stunting prevention behaviors by providing critical communication tools to Community Agents as they address the research-determined barriers and activators to each behavior and tailor their response specific to the audience(s). This section focuses on those tools & materials for Community Agents and families that promote stunting prevention practices.

- **"Curious Chenda" children's book:** To grow and develop to their full potential, children aged 6-23 months need adequate amounts of food from animal origin each day. Small fish are widely available and ideal nutrition for young children. However, few young children eat small fish in large part because of barriers including fear of choking on fish bones, the seasonal availability of small fish, and social norms around feeding only rice to young children. To address these barriers, NOURISH developed a "Curious Chenda" children's book with engaging illustrations and an inspirational story about protecting a child's health and future. It appeals to families on an emotional level, while conveying the key messages of women's empowerment, parenting and appropriate child feeding. The book has the added value of promoting reading, a key childhood development practice largely absent in rural communities. "Curious Chenda" brings families together—it can be read by a caregiver or older child to the young child. Endorsed by CARD and MAFF, NOURISH also uses the book at project events from "1,000 days" village fairs to provincial & national gatherings.
- **Kitchen Curtain/Mini Posters with Fish Powder Instructions:** NOURISH teaches caregivers how to make powder from small fish through community events, Community Agents and caregiver groups. To remind, encourage and motivate caregivers to continue to make the powder for their child 6-23 months, NOURISH developed a large, colorful kitchen curtain with simple instructions for fish powder, which is also functional to block the sun or rain from the cooking area. NOURISH has provided the curtain to Community Agents and caregiver group facilitators, and will also give to Champion Families when selected.



FIGURE 4 FRONT AND BACK OF THE “CURIOUS CHENDA” CHILDREN’S BOOK ON FISH CONSUMPTION FOR HEALTHIER CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

- **Other materials** included Caregiver Group facilitators’ guide, Community Agents home visit checklist in the form of a wheel and reminders as well as fan outlining conditionalities with respective payments under NOURISH’s 1,000 Days Conditional Cash Transfer activity.



FIGURE 5 FRONT AND BACK OF NOURISH CCT FAN

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)

NOURISH has continued to roll-out CLTS (triggering and post-triggering) events supported by further training and capacity building activities for PDRD, DORD, local NGOs and commune representatives. This reporting period, CLTS triggering events took place in 98 villages mobilizing 3,489 women and men. In sum, 214 villages benefited from CLTS at the end of Year 2 and change is visible. See Annex 3 for the complete list of villages where CLTS triggering took place for Year 2.

Local leadership and ownership is key in capitalizing on the initial interest triggered through CLTS. Following the CLTS triggering, NOURISH has continued to support each village to form a sanitation committee consisting of five members: three from the village (of which one must be female) and two from the Commune Council (of which one must be female). During this period, 296 village and commune sanitation committee members (of which 99 were female) were trained, encouraged and coached to play an active role in following up and monitoring sanitation progress in their local areas. As part of the NOURISH Gender integration strategy, targeted coaching and support to the female members as potential leaders and sanitation champions is further planned in NOURISH Year 3.

CLTS follow-up activities were conducted by NOURISH staff in all WASH Year 1 and 2 villages in close coordination with PDRD, DoRD, district authorities and the sanitation committees. More specifically, 70 post-triggering events have focused on low-progress villages to motivate people to construct latrines and provide information on low-cost options and use of local materials. The focal points with PDRD and DoRD have conducted door-to-door visits to monitor progress in latrine construction and identify issues/barriers that villagers have in order to develop further actions. In addition, in August-September 2016 NOURISH supported an orientation on a sanitation monitoring logbook to 281 focal points including PDRD, DoRD, CCs, CCWC and Village chiefs. Sanitation logbooks were introduced by NOURISH at each village to help record and monitor changes in the sanitation coverage.

School Community WASH training course was offered to 90 school principals and 82 teachers in three provinces. As a result, participants became school focal points for school WASH monitoring and promoted the uptake of NOURISH behaviors to other school staff and students in 118 schools.

NOURISH facilitated quarterly progress meetings with each of the Year 1 and 2 districts: in total 408 participants met to review the progress results, share experiences on leading and coordinating activities and addressing challenges. Attended by district governors, deputy directors of PDRD, Health Center chiefs, Commune Council and CCWC and village chiefs, these meetings also identified potential villages to be declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) and updated the annual plans. An assessment of seven villages in Siem Reap and Battambang provinces which had (self)-declared as ODF by their village chiefs and commune council were undertaken and the committees formed for external ODF verification (in line with MRD's guidelines) planned to commence in October 2016. As a result of NOURISH CLTS triggering and follow up activities, this reporting period PDRD has reported 2,854 latrines constructed and at least 27 villages achieved 70% sanitation coverage in NOURISH-supported areas.

Expanding Support for Integrated Programming

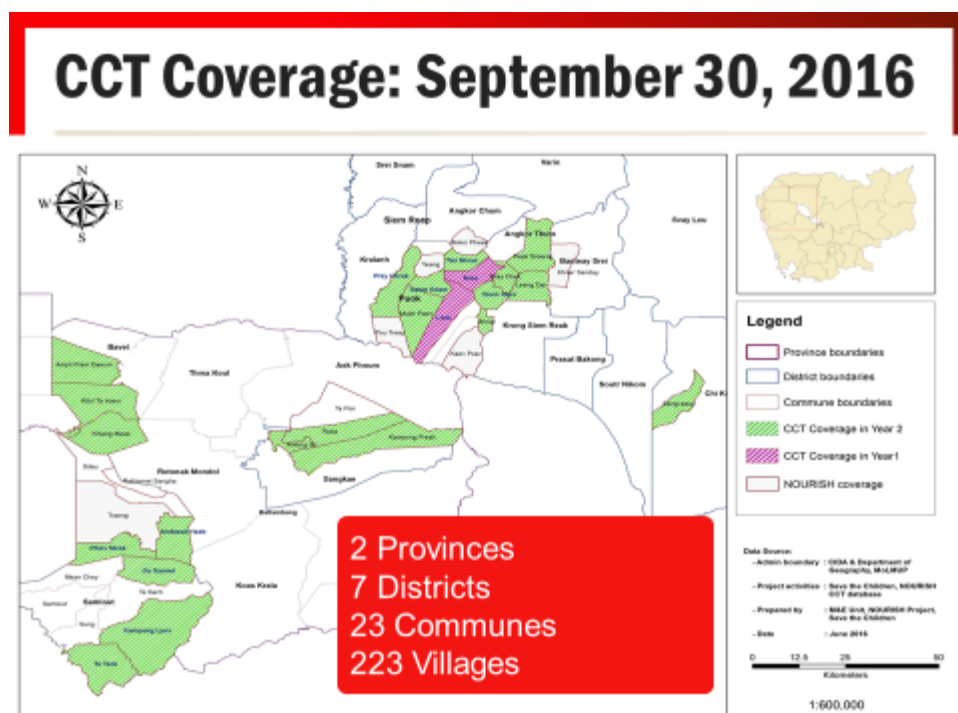
In August 2016, NOURISH supported the Ministry of Health's National Nutrition Program (NNP) to train NGOs and representatives from the Provincial Departments of Health on optimal breastfeeding practices as part of the World Breastfeeding Week. NOURISH local NGO partners staff attended the training on breastfeeding and received a standard package of communication materials to be used during district events. NOURISH then collaborated with and supported Provincial Health Departments (PHD) in Battambang, Pursat and Siem Reap to conduct district World Breastfeeding Week celebrations. In Battambang Province, Battambang Operational District (OD), the event attracted 153 people through a parade and interactive games including quizzes on breastfeeding. In Pursat Province, Sampov Meas OD, 123 people joined an event with speakers, quizzes and games. In Siem Reap Province, Angkor Chum OD, the event gathered 148 people with breastfeeding education, problem-solving question and answers by health workers and quizzes for families. Participants included provincial, district and commune representatives, NOURISH-trained Community Agents and "first 1,000 days" families.

DEMAND FOR HEALTH SERVICES

"First 1,000 Days" Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)

During this reporting period, NOURISH CCT expanded to 23 communes with additional 5,554 women enrolled in Siem Reap and in Battambang provinces. NOURISH-contracted local Micro Finance Institution – AMK – continues to open bank accounts and administer funds to the beneficiaries assisted with mobile technology as applicable.

Based on the condition(s) met over the course of the last six month, 935 CCT beneficiary received at least one payment. Health center staff in CCT locations noted increases in the utilization of antenatal care and GMP, many participating women report practicing select stunting prevention behaviors, and commune chiefs notice the uptake in birth registrations. Although enrollment of eligible CCT beneficiaries is picking up, payments spread out over the course of "1,000 days" that reflect the



utilization of services are lagging behind. This is partially due to the time needed to verify conditions met and process the payments; although other factors may contribute. More in-depth analysis is needed to better understand actual participation of the beneficiaries in the CCT following enrollment.

Focusing on local ownership and sustainability of CCT from the start, NOURISH trained a total of 317 district, commune and village CCT focal persons to lead CCT efforts in their respective communities (see Table 5).

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF NOURISH CCT TRAINING COURSES FOR CCT FOCAL PERSONS (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 2016)

Provinces	No. Participants (Women)	% of Correct Answers (Pre-test)	% of Correct Answers (Post-test)	% Change
Battambang	158 (82)	43%	90%	47%
Siem Reap	159 (88)	20%	56%	36%
TOTAL/AVERAGE	317 (170)	32%	73%	41%

Transforming enrollment into a learning opportunity, NOURISH and CCT Focal Persons representing local government authorities organized 84 (26 in Battambang and 58 in Siem Reap) “first 1,000 Days” village fairs bringing together CCT enrollment, signing up with the payment agency or distribution of payments with targeted stunting prevention SBCC activities. A number of external visits were organized by NOURISH for CARD, USAID, Pursat Government and MAFF to observe “First 1,000 days” village fairs and learn about integration in practical terms.

Health workers in Siem Reap where CCT activity started over the past six months reported the increased use of health services with spill-over benefits: *“Due to an increase in postnatal care and GMP visits at the Health Center, Heb0 vaccinations have increased from 0 to 5-6 children per month,”* shared Mrs. Lat Hoeung, Health Center Chief, Prey Chrouk Commune. A Community Agent from Battambang also noticed that once CCT is introduced, children are attending Growth Promotion at the community level more frequently. *“Now I just inform women one time, then they bring children to weight in one site and it is more easier than before that I bring the scale to weight children at their each house,”* Mrs. Chea Vuthy, Village Health Support Group in Anlong Vil village.

DEMAND FOR WASH AND AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS

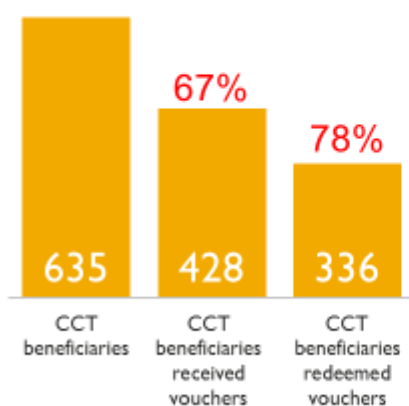
Integrated vouchers for WASH and agriculture products

To increase and sustain demand for key WASH and food products for poor “first 1,000 days” families, earlier this year NOURISH introduced integrated vouchers for three key stunting prevention products: water filters, latrine components and nutrient-rich food baskets. With small co-payments required, vouchers make the products more affordable to poor families while leveraging local private sector without distorting the market.

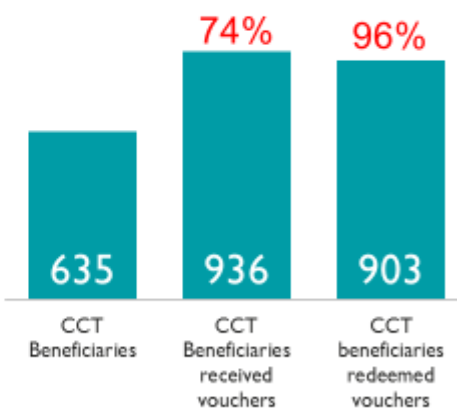
This reporting period, NOURISH continued to introduce integrated vouchers through “first 1,000 days” CCT activity in Lvea and Reul Communes in Siem Reap Province. To begin the process, NOURISH conducted a two-day orientation workshop on the products, the use of vouchers, and the roles and responsibilities of each key stakeholder. Commune CCT Focal Persons and WASH Focal Persons in turn oriented poor “first 1,000 days” families on the vouchers and distributed vouchers for water filters and two food baskets to all CCT beneficiaries. In addition, NOURISH started to offer vouchers for latrine components to the villages that reach a 70% threshold of sanitation coverage. After MRD finalizes new guidelines on sanitation subsidies, NOURISH will review experiences and update these processes,

Integrated Vouchers

Water Filter Vouchers in
Two Communes



Food Basket Vouchers(2)* in
Two Communes (26 villages)



* Food Basket vouchers redeemed in June – July only (lean months)

as needed.

This reporting period NOURISH distributed 428 vouchers for water filters and 936 vouchers for food baskets (two per CCT beneficiary), reaching 67% and 74% of CCT beneficiaries, respectively. As of September 30, 2016, 336 poor “first 1,000 days” families redeemed water filter vouchers, reflecting 78% of the families who received vouchers, and 903 poor “first 1,000 days” families vouchers for food baskets, reflecting 96% of the families who received vouchers.

NOURISH distributed food baskets for the first time this period, to relieve food insecurity during the lean months of June and July. Food baskets contain nearly a week’s worth of nutrient-rich foods needed by women and children in the “first 1,000 days”, including fish, duck eggs, long beans, eggplant and amaranth. NOURISH carefully selected these items based on three criteria: 1) nutrient content of the foods; 2) locally available during this season; 3) links to women-owned and run farms previously supported by FTF/HARVEST initiatives. The food baskets not only show communities and families what foods can be secured during the lean season from local sellers, but also generate interest in the foods, especially for the pregnant and lactating women and young children.



Food baskets have the added benefit of expanding the market for women-owned small enterprises (SME). Using information from the HARVEST project, NOURISH selected one SME in each commune based on its capacity and willingness to expand. Women SMEs successfully procured the produce

FIGURE 6 A WOMEN-OWNED SME IN SIEM REAP PREPARES THE FIRST FOOD BASKET DELIVERY

following quality control measures, assembled and distributed the baskets, in coordination with village leaders. NOURISH conducted 10% spot checks of distributed baskets; all households reported ‘very high’ or ‘high’ satisfaction with the freshness and quality of food, and value for money. One mother said, *“I feel so happy because there is a lot of vegetables, fish and eggs.”* Another shared, *“It is a great help at the time of a shortage of food for my family.”*

Experience showed that involving the Commune Councils in leading the integrated voucher process enhanced their commitment in linking with SMEs to improve sanitation and hygiene in their communes and villages. This has been possible by encouraging a network between the local authorities, SME and CCT beneficiaries. Vouchers add value to supply side strengthening efforts described in SO3. Supply side improvements have made it easier for poor families to access the key products, and vouchers have helped to create a market amongst the poor and the whole community for these SMEs.

When redeeming the vouchers, ‘first 1,000 days’ families made a co-payment (\$5 and \$2.5) ensuring perceived value of the product. NOURISH reimbursed the SMEs for the remainder of the cost of each product. To speed up SME reimbursement for the products and monitor redemption of the vouchers, NOURISH introduced an Interactive Voice Response (IVR) system. IVR is an automated telephone system that interacts with callers—in this case with SMEs participating in the integrated voucher activity. It accepts a combination of voice telephone inputs and keypad selection and provides responses in the form of voice and callback. The IVR system has two local mobile numbers to track and verify voucher use. It relies on simple keypad input: WASH/agricultures suppliers. In addition, NOURISH conducted

10% spot check of products delivered to the beneficiaries after reviewing the data entering from supplier and data generated by IVR.

3. USING THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO EXPAND SUPPLY TO AGRICULTURE AND WASH PRODUCTS

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT

On the supply side, NOURISH has continued to work with the local small and medium enterprises (SMEs) identified in the previous mapping activities and to apply the recommendations of the WASH Supply Chain and Market Analysis to increase the availability, accessibility and affordability of agriculture and WASH products in the market across project-supported areas.

This reporting period, NOURISH mapped additional WASH SMEs based on the selection of the Year 3 villages. Sixteen WASH SMEs, including those owned by women, were identified providing sanitation related products and services in the NOURISH-supported areas ranging in experience and capacities. In some communes, SMEs were previously engaged with sanitation marketing activities by IDE and WaterShed, whilst those in more remote and challenging areas with lower coverage have had minimal exposure. As such, the capacity building approach will be tailored to respond to these needs moving forward, and in close coordination with IDE and WaterShed. In addition, building upon HARVEST work NOURISH conducted mapping of additional SMEs to identify nutrition-sensitive horticulture producers and buyers needed for food baskets.

TRAINING AND STRENGTHENING CAPACITY

NOURISH has further developed the capacity of 12 local private sector actors to engage or expand their businesses into rural sanitation and has built on-going activities, including training, coaching, and initiatives to build the Business-to-Government (B2G) connections and improve quality control management.

Two commune level workshops have been held to link the SMEs with the sanitation committees in each of the three Provinces in May-July 2016. The process further strengthened the links and capacity of the 326 (65 female) CCs, CWCCs, Village Chief & Deputies, DoRD/PDRD and SMEs participants. The workshops provided greater understanding of the sanitation market potential in the areas where the businesses and project operates. They have also continued to provide an opportunity to address any concerns from communities through their local representatives about the SMES services; discuss price and latrine installation options and the available services. During each of these workshops, action plans were developed to accelerate sanitation uptake in the NOURISH-supported villages.

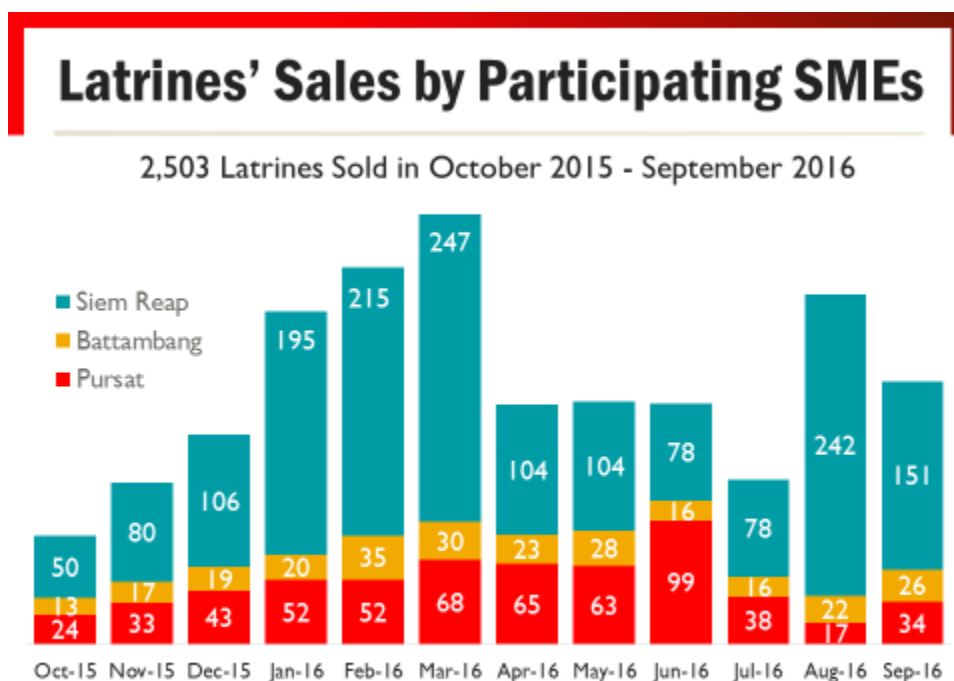
NOURISH additionally carried out a series of face-to-face business coaching, monitoring of sales and follow-up with participating SMEs. On a monthly basis, coaching has been provided which focuses on the practical challenges experienced by the businesses, including fluctuating sales, quality issues, business financing (cash flow or investment on new equipment), local government relations and external relation (ex. MFI or NGO project). As reflected in the chart below, the SMEs were reporting sales slowing down during wet season. In Pursat, seven SME owners participated in a targeted training focused on the

quality control management, including identification of the ways to minimize product defects during and after production and strategies to maximize sales during low season. Linked to this, a series of consultation meetings with MRD on quality standards and potential models of accreditation was undertaken which will be tested in Year 3.

SALES AND MARKETING

During this reporting period, the initial “peak” reported by the SMEs in sales has stabilized and flattened but remained comparable to the previous reporting period. The initial drop in April relates to the onset of the wet season when construction and income typically go down. It is anticipated that this will improve after October. The sanitation marketing activities are synchronized with the community-led sanitation demand creation in the target villages, which also takes into account these seasonal fluctuations. Linked to this, the focus in the last quarter has been on areas with higher coverage in preparation for declaring ODF villages, which may have also influenced slower sales figures.

Among the 12 SMEs collaborating with NOURISH, nine were regularly reporting monthly latrine sales of a combined total of 1,204 for the reporting period, which represents 48% of the overall annual sales. See chart below for the breakdown of sales figures from participating SMEs broken down by months and provinces. Additional efforts are under way as part of the *Grow Together* campaign in the development of marketing materials for local SMEs to help with timely and evidence-informed promotion of latrines components following NOURISH demand generation activities.



BUSINESS SERVICES CENTERS

NOURISH has further developed the Business Service Center (BSC) concept - based on three potential models - to provide services to SMEs to support their business performance in the longer term, while making just-in-time impact in the live of “first 1,000 days” families with nutrition, agriculture and WASH

products and services. NOURISH carried out a rapid assessment involving 32 SMEs and 28 key informants across the three provinces to assess the existing demand for and supply of BSC services in the project-supported areas; assess potential effectiveness of the three different BSC models proposed; and develop strategies for implementation and recommendations for scaling up the most effective BSC models. As part of this, the experience from both Asia and in Cambodia were documented. Key lessons of importance to the potential financial and operational sustainability of the BSCs were identified including the initial institutional set up, staff selection, and the existing business service development market, which is of particular relevance to the sanitation market. Based on the interviews with SMEs, the concrete producers have received and/or accessed a number of key subsidized services at no cost through ongoing NGO programs. Analysis was done for each model using the business canvas model tool and their potential compared via a SWOT analysis and recommendations made. As a result, the following two models were selected to be further developed with existing businesses/organizations, starting first with the sanitation services market where the opportunity and potential was most clearly identifiable:

- **Model 1: Lead Sanitation Enterprise model**, similar to SANCONS in Vietnam, which was established with SNVs support, whereby an existing successful SME plays a role as a service provider in a specific sector in order to support other SMEs at the district level.
- **Model 2: Association model**, which aims to improve the capacity and reach of existing association(s) to provide business support services to SMEs under NOURISH project.

In September, a Memo of Understanding was signed with one SME in Siem Reap to collaborate on developing a business plan to operate as a BSC. Discussions are underway with another SME in Pursat potentially capable of serving a similar role with targeted support from NOURISH. Formal deliberations also took place with the Cambodian Water Supply Association (CWA) that was identified during snapshot analysis and expressed interest in expanding their membership and services in the sanitation space. As a next step, CWA will present NOURISH proposal to the CWA Board in October 2016 in order for a Memo of Understanding to be signed and next steps identified.

4. ENHANCING CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY IN INTEGRATED NUTRITION

BUILDING SUSTAINABILITY

Over the course of the past six months, NOURISH continued to activate capacity building plans for each local NGO-partner, foster interactions around integrated nutrition on a national and sub-national levels through technical working groups, fora, and high-level exposure visits, while initiating the dialogue with Commune Councils in select locations.

NOURISH worked with local NGO-partners to put into practice action plans developed through the organizational capacity assessment (OCA). The OCA process captured the results of self-assessments completed by the local NGO-partners, which identified eight capacity areas: 1) management and leadership, 2) organizational policy, 3) human resources management, 4) administrative management, 5) financial management, 6) technical skills, 7) communication and public relations, 8) program management and planning measured by 77 indicators. The cumulative baseline capacity score for all three NGOs was

74 out of 100. The report outlined results for each capacity area, and individual plans for organizational growth. Quarterly meetings took place individually with each of the local NGO-partner. Discussions in meetings focused on progress reporting against NGO-specific action plans and determining if complementary activities are needed in order to move actions forward. Actions focused on supporting Board Member transitions, completing strategic plans, prioritizing technical learning in line with the implementation of NOURISH activities, and improving external communication by setting up Facebook pages.

Local NGO-partners began to assume ownership and leadership of the action plan process. Over time, local NGO-partners became more adept at identifying opportunities within NOURISH and externally for capacity improvement. Within NOURISH, local NGO-partners have leveraged opportunities for increasing their skills with community-led integrated nutrition efforts specific to community dialogue, village fairs and working with volunteer community agents. This has included initial trainings as well as on-the-job coaching with technical specialists while bringing project activities to scale. With guidance from NOURISH and external stakeholders, local NGO-partners managed Board Member transitions with greater transparency and gender representation. Additionally, they moved forward completing strategic organizational documents including five-year strategic plans, staff motivation packages that prioritize a clean office and team oriented work environment, and sequential steps for making improvements to operations with finance and human resource systems. One local NGO-partner is in the process of receiving Good Practice and Professional certificate.

As part of local NGO-partners capacity building efforts, in addition to the quarterly meetings, local NGO-partners participated in relevant provincial meetings and workshops with government partners. NOURISH also organized capacity building trainings for the three local NGO-partners with CBCLO. Three trainings were completed and provided learning on USAID rules and regulations, financial management and internal control, and monitoring and evaluation.

NOURISH actively contributed to the national discussions with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Rural Development with particular attention given to the National Nutrition Working Group, CARD's WASH-Nutrition sub-working group where NOURISH is a co-chair, SUN movement meetings, and CARD's National Food Security and Nutrition Forums. NOURISH used these fora as an opportunity to lead grounded discussions on the integrated approach to stunting prevention, disseminate NOURISH baseline results and lessons learned.

At a provincial level, NOURISH participated in monthly provincial technical working groups (Pro TWG-H) for health in all three project-supported provinces to provide updates on NOURISH progress, share experiences, discuss challenges and the way forward. NOURISH staff also completed orientation meetings with district agriculture offices and project staff, including local partners, on nutrition-sensitive agriculture priorities and micro-garden demonstrations. A number of visits and learning exchanges were completed in the three provinces including between NOURISH teams in Siem Reap and Pursat for CCT, BFCI refresher workshop in Pursat, and to Siem Reap for the CARD members meeting. In Siem Reap and Battambang, NOURISH organized NGO coordination meetings to maximize coverage and avoid duplication of efforts.

NOURISH continued to lead Technical Reference Group (TRG) meetings with representatives from the provincial departments and district offices of health, rural development and agriculture representing Pursat, Battambang and Siem Reap. The purpose of the meetings is to foster collaboration, creation and coordination by bringing together key decision makers and technical representatives to provide inputs and learn from NOURISH integrated nutrition actions. Six meetings took place during this reporting period – two in each province. Each meeting began with NOURISH progress updates followed by technical presentations informed by current quarterly project progress, and included an orientation on the Grow Together campaign, sharing of baseline findings, and discussions about how to better move forward the Grow Together campaign and fish powder utilization. Participants were eager to contribute their ideas and learn from one another.

This reporting period, NOURISH initiated engagement with Commune Councils through community dialogues and CCT activities. As a result, NOURISH was invited to participate in four district integration workshops representing Pursat and Siem Reap Provinces with attention to identifying integrated nutrition actions for the Commune Investment Plans (CIPs). In Year 3, specific focus will be on working with Commune's through the Grow Together campaign.

GENDER INTEGRATION

Following inauguration of MAFF's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Strategic Framework in Agriculture 2016-2010" and "Policy and Strategic Framework on Childhood Development and Protection in Agriculture Sector 2016-2020" in November – December 2015, this reporting period NOURISH worked with MAFF's gender and childhood development focal points in the development of MAFF's comprehensive training package for "Childhood Protection and Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture." The training package in both English and Khmer includes:

- TOT Facilitators Guide
- Participants Handbook
- Complete set of slides

In May 2016, using a newly-developed training package, NOURISH conducted a TOT for 12 national trainers from MAFF in Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture and Child Development and Protection in Agriculture to establish a core group of trainers. A national TOT was followed by a provincial TOT for 30 provincial gender focal points who in turn together with national trainers have trained a total of 82 district agriculture officers and agriculture extension workers using a cascade model across the three target provinces. The training cascade will continue into the first quarter of Year 3 along with the development of the mentoring plan. NOURISH additionally conducted exposure visits for nine MAFF representatives to Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat. The visitors had the opportunity to observe a "1,000 days" village fair, caregiver groups making fish powder, and a community dialogue in order to observe gender actions in progress.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

NOURISH's M&E unit plays a critical role in monitoring and improving project performance and progress towards the project goal and objectives. This reporting period, the M&E unit continued to systematically track and collect quantitative information from the field, and input into project Management Information System (MIS) to generate aggregated data for program use and decision-making. All data are carefully reviewed by designated staff with proper segregation of duties, and cleaned before being input are entered into the MIS.

Project specific data collection forms are in use to support monthly data collection efforts across project-supported provinces. This reporting period, in the effort to streamline the process, the M&E unit revised core monitoring forms and trained project staff on their use, focusing specifically on the District Officers who work closely with community agents, mothers, children, and local authority at the field. The following forms were covered during training: training attendance list, mass screening record, VHSG registers, caregiver group record, new latrine construction form, and monthly summary report for the District Officers.

As part of the capacity building of the M&E Unit, NOURISH M&E Specialist attended Feed the Future performance monitoring training in Washington, DC in August 8th -12th, 2016. The course was tailored for M&E Specialists and others responsible for monitoring, evaluation and reporting for Feed The Future programs, projects and activities. The course addressed technical aspects and requirements for performance monitoring data collection, assessment and reporting; used existing case studies and data sets to enable attendees to both understand and manage all facets of performance monitoring. These included FTF monitoring and evaluation framework; theory of change and results framework; selecting required if applicable indicators; creating custom indicators; defining beneficiaries baselines and targets; collecting, verifying, reporting and using performance monitoring data; and submitting open data.

In addition, in this reporting period the NOURISH baseline report was finalized. Core findings from the baseline were shared with the representatives of provincial government agencies and the MOH's NNP TWG meeting. The baseline captures data on the nutritional status of women and children and behaviors related to the three pillars of the project's approach to integrated nutrition: health, WASH, and agriculture. The sampling frame was 1,347 women of reproductive age and caregivers of children under five years in the NOURISH Project area. Results will be compared to an endline survey conducted toward the end of the project to assess NOURISH outcomes and impact. Data collection tools utilized validated CDHS questions and Feed the Future guidance. Data were entered and analyzed in SPSS except anthropometric data on weights and heights. Anthropometric data were entered and analyzed in WHO's Anthro software and then exported into SPSS 23.0 for combined analysis. Twenty percent of questionnaires were re-entered for accuracy. Summary of selected indicators from the baseline survey are as follows:

Indicators	Results
Prevalence of anemia among non-pregnant WRA and pregnant women	41.5%; 52.4%
Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months	59.4%

Indicators	Results
Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age	34.3%
Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	16.9%
Prevalence of wasted children under 5 years of age	8.5%
Prevalence of underweight women	14.8%
Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed	4.67
Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months	77.8%
Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	25.5%
% parents/caregivers of children 0-23 months providing age-appropriate stimulation of children according to child care and development standards	62.6%
% of children age 9-11 months who received enriched solid, semi-solid, or soft foods with frequency in the last 24 hours	46.3%
% of households (of women of reproductive age and children under 5) in the target area using an improved latrine	37.0%
% of households (of women of reproductive age and children under 5) in the target area practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	43.4%
% of households (of women of reproductive age and children under 5) with soap and water at a hand washing station used by family members	63.3%
% of caregivers of children under 2 years disposing of infant stool appropriately	57.1%

NOURISH has made substantial progress across all its indicators. However, the following four indicators are below NOURISH Year 2 targets: 1) the number of beneficiaries enrolled into CCT, 2) the number of villages declared ODF, 3) the number of Business Service Centers established, and 4) the number of people with access to improved non-shared latrines:

- ODF and access to improved latrines:** In line with MRD guidelines, to declare ODF a village must have achieved at least 85% toilet ownership with the remaining households sharing; and it must be externally verified by an external committee. Achieving the ODF target of 50 villages by the end of year 2 has been an ambitious target. By September 2016, seven villages have self-declared to be ODF, of which three have been verified and with the formal committee formed, the first official ODF village declaration and celebration is planned for the October 2016 at Toeuk Sab village, Phlov Meas commune, Rattanak Mondul district, Battambang province. An additional 10 villages are expected to be declared OFD in the first quarter of Year 3. The reasons are related to both internal and external factors. Consumer preferences are for aspirational “higher end” latrine options, which can be beyond poorer households means. Combined with the historical use of sanitation subsidies, there is a tendency to delay investments. Sanitation marketing materials that show options of upgrading are being developed to address this. The delay in start up and the limited capacity to support and follow-up the geographically dispersed areas has also proved difficult. With changes to the team, more active engagement with PDRD/DORD and district officer roles this will be improved in Year 3. ODF and the increased access to the improved latrines are interconnected. Once more villages are declared ODF in Year 3, more people will benefit from the improved latrines. The project is expecting to catch up on the “access” indicator in Year 3.
- BSC:** Progress towards the BSC target of three in Year 2 has been slower than anticipated, but with the snapshot analysis completed there is now progress towards achieving this. The first memorandum of understanding has been signed with an existing SME to develop as a BSC in Siem

Reap with a second in negotiation based on the initial lead sanitation enterprise model envisioned. Consultations were undertaken in September with an existing association (CWA) with the potential to be supported as a third BSC, using the association model. All three MOU are anticipated to be signed in the beginning of Year 3.

- CCT: NOURISH CCT is the largest health CCT in Cambodia. Yet, even with additional efforts to enroll targeted 7,800 pregnant women and caregivers of children under two into CCT activity in Year 2, meeting targets was not possible. Pregnant women and caregivers that are eligible (ID poor 1 and 2) for the enrollment are not easy to find. The following factors contribute to the challenge of achieving the target: reduced total fertility rate, urbanization and migration to Thailand and other neighboring countries for employment opportunities as well as government poverty identification standards. Discussions are underway with CARD to support their national CCT roll out efforts in other communes across project-supported provinces.

CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Problem Encountered	Proposed Solution	Status: Solved or Outstanding
Director of PHD in Pursat is a strong opponent of any CCT initiative due to previous negative experience in Pursat, and its aftermath where, according to him, until now villagers are demanding payments from the health workers for attending health care services.	Contingency plan was developed. It includes additional discussions with Pursat PHD, an exposure tour to Siem Reap, and additional outreach efforts to CARD and USAID. Following unsuccessful additional discussion in Pursat, NOURISH hold a separate meeting with CARD. Upon more in-depth discussions and in close collaboration with CARD, NOURISH prepared a letter to the Deputy Prime Ministers. The letter outlines NOURISH CCT progress made, and invites Pursat and Central level CARD officials to visit CCT activity in Siem Reap.	Solved
Slow enrollment of CCT beneficiaries	A smaller number of poor households from the project-supported areas are eligible to enroll into CCT due to reduction in poverty, substantial reduction in rural fertility rates, as well as migration and urbanization. Discussion are underway with CARD on the identification of areas for collaboration to help the RGC to roll out CCT into other communes in Siem Reap, Battambang and Pursat, while meeting a target of 30,000 women.	On-going
Capacity to identify and treat SAM	Health Workers lack skills and tools to calculate height-for-age and thus severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Health Centers lack understanding on how to handle cases of malnourished children; many health centers give a single multiple micronutrient powder sachet to SAM cases instead of referring to a hospital. NOURISH had to train OD and health workers prior to mass screening in the community. PHDs and ODs need standardized national guidance on how to screen and handle cases of malnutrition.	On-going
In some caregiver groups, women trained as facilitators require additional support to be able to continue a leadership role in their groups.	Given the importance of investing in women's leadership and efficacy to make change in their homes and communities, NOURISH adjusted the caregiver group facilitator training to include two additional women to mentor the facilitators: a VHSG and another trusted woman, in addition to the two facilitators.	Solved

COLLABORATION

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

This reporting period, NOURISH has worked closely with CARD to better coordinate the integrated nature of the project across respective line ministries. More specifically, NOURISH:

- Signed Memo of Understanding with CARD.
- Continued active engagement at the National Nutrition Program TWG meetings and FSN fora.
- Supported the Ministry of Health in the celebration of the World Breastfeeding Week in three project-supported provinces in August 2016.
- Contributed to the Ministry of Health presentation on BFCL and complementary feeding practices in Cambodia linked to WASH and agriculture.
- In collaboration with WaterAID and Plan International, supported and contributed to the central level discussions on the barriers to WASH and nutrition integration among MOH, MDR, CARD and development community.
- Continued to serve as a co-chair of CARD-led WASH-Nutrition sub-working group.
- To further advance annual planning and accountability, NOURISH contributed to the development of the CARD-led Joint Monitoring Indicators on Food Security and Nutrition for 2016-2017 and Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals for 2030.



FIGURE 7 STUNTING PREVENTION INFOGRAPHICS IN ENGLISH. GROW TOGETHER CAMPAIGN

WORLD BANK, UN AGENCIES AND OTHER DONORS

NOURISH made special efforts to reach out to core donors and their implementing agencies in the development of the stunting prevention infographic as part of the Grow Together advocacy tool kit for central, provincial, district, commune and village decision-makers. Development of the infographic brought together the latest data points from the core development partners and built consensus on key malnutrition facts, factors contributing to stunting, and its consequences. Easy to follow and appealing to its target audience, NOURISH's stunting infographic is endorsed by CARD, MRD and MOH and produced in both English and Khmer languages as a unique two-page communication product for extensive circulation across Cambodia in the effort to build better understanding of stunting, and to stimulate actions to address it.

USAID IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Over the course of six months, NOURISH staff hosted, organized site visits, and contributed to the USAID-led cluster meetings in Siem Reap and Battambang provinces. In addition, separate discussions were held with relevant USAID-funded projects and Peace Corps in Cambodia to identify special areas for collaboration including in the Grow Together campaign, to introduce fish powder, and train community volunteers.

In June 2016, NOURISH supported USAID/Cambodia in the successful conduct of the national Feed the Future Conference in Phnom Penh. NOURISH shared its vision for future integrated nutrition programming for stunting prevention, supported attendance of provincial government counterparts from three line ministries in NOURISH-supported provinces, organized an interactive exhibit-booth with a cooking demonstration using fish powder, and gender issues within an agriculture quiz. The information shared and discussions held over the two-day period were both useful and inspiring, and spoke to the efforts that have been



FIGURE 8 HE SOK SILO FROM CARD IS SHARING EXPERIENCE FROM CAMBODIA DURING GOVERNMENT PANEL DISCUSSIONS AT MSN-GLEE

and continue to be put into Feed the Future projects and development in Cambodia.

NOURISH contributed to the regional discussions and supported attendance of the MOU and CARD senior government officials in the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy Global Learning & Evidence Exchange (MSN-GLEE) in Bangkok, Thailand on June 21-23, 2016. The MSN-GLEEs offered a just-in-time forum to share and learn from current programmatic experiences and the latest technical guidance to strengthen implementation of USAID's Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy. The event brought together USAID staff, host country government representatives, and implementing partners working on agriculture, WASH, nutrition and health projects focused on improving nutritional status of women and children. NOURISH COP as well as Community Nutrition and SBCC Senior Advisors led practical discussions at MSN-GLEE KNOWLEDGE CAFÉ -- a unique venue set up to engage event participants in conversations on specific topics, innovations, products, and processes.

Separate efforts were made to reach out to WorldFish, World Vegetable Center and WaterSHED to improve coordination in the agriculture and sanitation space. Former HARVEST buyers and suppliers as well as representatives of Home Garden Scaling in Cambodia led by The World Vegetable Center and WaterSHED were invited to display their agriculture and hygiene products during NOURISH's provincial SBCC launch in Pursat. Fruitful discussions with the WorldFish translated into conceptualization and joint development of the fish powder preparation instructions and Curious Chenda book for children promoting fish and vegetables as part of NOURISH's "Grow Together" campaign.

MSN-GLEE Knowledge Café

Making Integration for Stunting Prevention Real: from SBCC to CCT

NOURISH aims to improve the nutritional status of women and children under two working across health/nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and agriculture. This Knowledge Café session offers practical lessons learned from NOURISH in Cambodia on how to translate global and central level dialogue on the integration for stunting prevention into practical interventions at the community level. The session presents a snapshot of the "Grow Together," an integrated social and behavior change communication (SBCC) stunting prevention campaign and "first 1,000 days" Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) activity further enhanced with an integrated voucher program for core stunting prevention products for the poor – one of many integrated activities introduced by NOURISH.

SUCCESS STORIES AND BEST PRACTICES



FIGURE 9 THE MAKING OF THE SMALL FISH POWDER AT HOME IN SIEM REAP

Case Study: More Power with a Small Fish Powder

To prevent stunting, and give every Cambodian child the right start during the first “1,000 days”, pregnant and lactating women and children 6-23 months of age need food of animal origin daily. Fish, especially when the head and bones are included, is ideal as it contains most nutrients needed for optimal child growth and development. Although Cambodians are the largest consumers of freshwater fish in the world, and small fish are available much of the year from the rice field, only one out of two⁵ children 6-23 months from poor rural communities eat fish amid the fears of children choking on the bones and the time it takes caregivers—busy farmers and laborers—to prepare separate dishes for children. To help children grow, USAID and Feed the Future funded NOURISH Project led by Save the Children identified and tested a local, sustainable solution: fish powder made from small rice-field fish.

Safety First. Fish preservation is part of Cambodian cuisine; but none of the methods used by rural households is safe to use for small children. NOURISH identified three preservation methods for fish powder with children in mind: sun-dried, with oil and without oil. The Pasteur Institute of Cambodia tested three fish powder samples for safety after two and four months of storage in the containers with lid. Food safety tests showed that fish powder made with oil contained fungus and sun dried fish contained fungus and bacteria; and neither was safe for consumption. Whereas, fish powder made without oil was safe for consumption. Once test results were confirmed, NOURISH focused its efforts on the fish powder preparation without oil.

Children Like it—Mothers Approve. As the next step, NOURISH led special smell, taste and color tests to assess fish powder appeal and developed cooking recipes for children of different age groups

⁵ NOURISH Project Baseline Survey Report, Save the Children, June 2016.

from mashing it up with pumpkin to the family soup and omelet with vegetables—all made with ease at rural communities. Small children and adults alike enjoyed the taste of food with fish powder.

Just-in-Time Nutrients. To assess nutritional value of the fish powder after 3-4 months of storage, NOURISH with a help from the renowned Mahidol University in Thailand conducted its nutrient analysis. The results showed that fish powder is high in protein and has many essential micronutrients. Three tablespoons (15 g) of fish powder contain:

- 10.3 g of protein—94% of a child 6-12 months and 79% of the child 13-23 months recommended daily allowance;
- Omega-3 fatty acid—key for brain development;
- Half (53%) of the daily needs of zinc for children 6-23 months required for children's brain and body development as well as illness prevention;
- the full daily requirement of Vitamin B12 to support development of the nervous system and,
- The full daily requirement of Calcium, a building block for the bones.⁶

Overall, nutritional analysis demonstrated that when combined with a source of fat, fish powder is ideal for children's healthy growth and development when consumed by children 6-23 months. With core research completed, NOURISH is now training "first 1,000 days families" in rural communities how to make fish powder at home using local health volunteers and caregiver groups empowered with innovative and easy-to-use behavior change materials. More and more rural farmers are becoming familiar and comfortable with it. More power to the fish powder!

⁶ Micronutrient content may vary when different types of small fish are used.



FIGURE 10 FARMERS' FAMILY IN BATTAMBANG ARE PREPARING EATING NUTRITIOUS MEAL TOGETHER AFTER LEARNING FROM THE VILLAGE FAIR

Personal Account: The Joy of Seeing Your Child Growing Well

Sela Chan lives with her husband and three children in a small village in Battambang Province, known as a rice warehouse of Cambodia. Although Sela and her husband are farmers, work is seasonal and brings little income to support a family of five. Officially recognized by the government as poor, Sela is one of 6,200 women enrolled into USAID and Feed the Future funded “First 1,000 Days” CCT activity under the

NOURISH project led by Save the Children.

NOURISH introduced CCT in Battambang province in March 2016. It offers conditional cash payments to poor families with pregnant women and children under two to stimulate the use of key health, water, hygiene and sanitation services and practices during the critical “first 1,000 days” to prevent stunting. Conditions for payments include at least four antenatal care visits, childbirth at a health care facility, two postnatal care visits, monthly weighing and consultation (also known as growth monitoring and promotion (GMP)), and routine handwashing with soap.

During the CCT enrollment process, Sela with her husband and children attended a “first 1,000 days” village fair where, among many other stunting prevention practices, they learned how to make home gardens with nutrient-rich vegetables, cook nutritious and diversified meals for children’s growth, and build a simple handwashing device from a large plastic bottle.

“I learned about micro-gardens at the village fair. After the fair, I planted my own garden with morning glory, and then added eggplants to be able to feed my children nutritious vegetables regularly.”

Sela brings her 13-month old son Vanna to rural health center every month for GMP, and made her own handwashing station. With small yet important changes made, Sela sees her youngest son growing well. She believes she learned something important and wants to pass it on. That is why she volunteered to be in charge of a small caregivers’ group in her village – she wants to pass what she learned to other mothers.

“I am very happy to be a Caregiver Group Facilitator for my village. I learned many things about nutrition and want other mothers to know like me.”

SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

According to the previously approved annual workplan, over the course of this reporting period three international experts from the US provided high-caliber short-term technical assistance to NOURISH.

From May 18 – June 2, 2016, **Ms. Melissa Antal, Community Program Specialist at The Manoff Group**, traveled to Cambodia to assist the NOURISH project to:

- Develop technical and creative concepts for the use mobile technology in “Grow Together” campaign;
- Prepare an implementation plan for mobile technology to support behavior change among “first 1,000 days” families.

To prepare recommendations and plans, Ms. Antal met with organizations, including USAID/FTF funded partners, in Cambodia shaping or using mobile technology to document experiences and recommendations, including the URC/Quality Health Services Project, the URC/Control and Prevention of Malaria Project, Marie Stopes International and Open Institute. Ms. Antal traveled to Battambang to explore the models of phones used in NOURISH communities, Community Agents’ knowledge about how their phones function and their level of interest in using mobile phones as part of community activities. Based on these findings, she prepared a menu of options and implementation plans for mobile technology in NOURISH – complementing the IVR system for vouchers already in use – for SBCC including mobile soundbites following the 13 key stunting prevention behaviors.

Ms. Antal also identified an innovative use of mobile technology to connect and motivate NOURISH staff through LINE – easy to use open-source application for the smart phones. To create stronger sense of NOURISH community and foster exchanging lessons learned, in June 2016 NOURISH set up LINE group that encourages staff to capture and share real-time activity photos across provinces and partners.

On July 11 - 27, 2016 **Marcia Griffiths, President of The Manoff Group**, traveled to Cambodia to:

- Lead the development of the SBCC component in the Year 3 workplan;
- Provide technical input into community activities including community dialogues and the Length Mat;
- Initiate a marketing analysis for potential commercialization of the fish powder.

Ms. Griffiths reviewed and refined plans for community dialogues and joint actions based on initial experiences. Positive points from the first dialogue were that it was led by local community leaders (the Village Chief and Community Agents), attendance was high and participation was active. Ms. Griffiths guided the plans for commitment cards for “first 1,000 days” families, leading them to become Champion Families recognized at community dialogues. Ms. Griffiths also provided technical assistance to the Child Length Mat test in Pursat, where Community Agents are integrating the Mat with monthly growth promotion activities. Community Agents believed that the length mat is a useful tool to help families understand and visualize linear growth, and easy to use. Observations identified two key challenges during implementation: first, some VHSG (unconsciously) pulled the child’s feet to the

green bars, away from the headboard, to be able to give positive feedback to the family. Second, some Community Agents were not comfortable using the term ‘stunted’ as labelling a child this way could discourage the family. As a result, NOURISH now encourages VHSG to use the length mat to ensure proper use and now say that a stunted child “needs extra attention”.

In addition, Ms. Griffiths selected and oriented a consultant for the conduct of a marketing study to determine market potential for the commercialization of the fish powder made from small fish – the popular product developed and tested by NOURISH.

She also provided a technical overview of marketing for NOURISH staff, including local partners, during the Year 3 workplan development workshop and led technical discussions on SBCC component in Year 3 workplan.

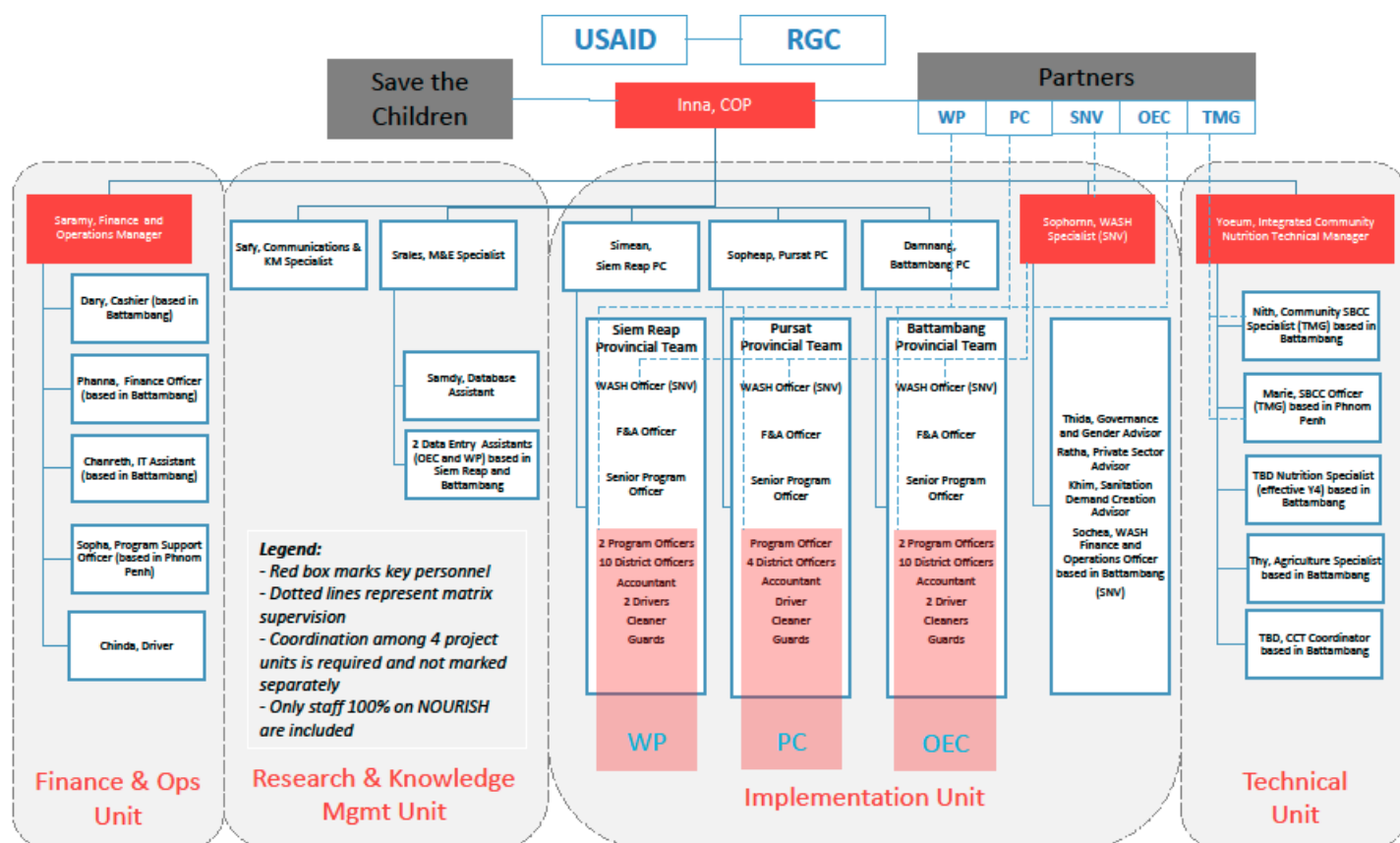
On July 25 - 29, 2016 **Ms. Joy Del Rosso, Senior Technical Advisor, Save the Children US**, traveled to Cambodia to:

- Provide technical inputs into the NOURISH Year 3 workplan;
- Provide technical guidance on the implementation of NOURISH interventions, especially focused on nutrition-specific activities and Conditional Cash Transfer.

Ms. Del Rosso presented global evidence and best practice in IYCF for core technical NOURISH staff, including local partners, during the Year 3 Workplan Development workshop. She provided technical inputs into the workplan, focusing on community nutrition, and led the planning for strategic objective 2, demand creation for products, services and behaviors.

GENERAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Personnel. NOURISH has undertaken an internal restructuring to streamline project implementation in the field, remove redundancies and build a stronger field team with timely guidance and support. After reviewing existing implementation challenges and opportunities, the new project structure more effectively addresses current workload, priorities, budget parameters as well as reporting flow.



Effective June 2016, NOURISH has two main units to support (Finance and Operations Unit) and inform (Technical Unit) overall project implementation. **Technical Unit** continues to develop and provide technical guidance to the NOURISH staff in the integrated nutrition programming; whereas, **Finance and Operations (F&O) Unit** provides operational base and support for the project activities in line with USAID and SCI rules and regulations. Each unit is led by NOURISH's key personnel reporting to the COP. In September 15, 2016 previous key personnel Ms. Lisa Sherburne left Cambodia and was replaced by Mr. Yoeum Phorn with the title of Integrated Community Nutrition Technical Manager with approval from USAID. The **Implementation unit** became the largest team led by three provincial coordinators and WASH Specialist from SNV.

- Provincial Coordinators report directly to the COP to speed up decision-making process related to project implementation and streamline communications empowered by timely guidance and

oversight. Each Provincial Coordinator continues to lead provincial teams working closely with local NGOs.

- Provincial teams expanded to include more District Officers and WASH officers to align with final NOURISH geographic coverage and gradual introduction of project interventions. Job descriptions for District Officers and WASH Officers were revised/developed to clarify functions, roles and responsibilities in consultation with local NGO partners.
- SNV's WASH implementation unit was expanded to accommodate for new staff: Sanitation Demand Creation Advisor, WASH Finance and Operations Officer.

A separate **Research and Knowledge Management Unit** leads the efforts of collecting and disseminating project-generated evidence and reports. The unit includes Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist and M&E Specialist. M&E Specialist will continue supervising the work of the Database Assistant and two part-time Data Entry Assistants. The positions of part-time Data Entry Assistants were added in response to the request from the local NGO-partners to reduce the workload for the District Officers to make more room for the fieldwork.

Quarterly Meetings. Over the course of last six months, the project conducted one Year 3 workplan development meeting with core technical staff in July 2016 as well as two quarterly all-staff meetings in Phnom Penh and Pursat on:

- June 28, 2016 to develop detailed provincial work-plans for July – September 2016;
- September 23, 2016 to develop detailed provincial work-plans for October – December 2016.

These meetings were also used as an opportunity to provide interactive learning for NOURISH staff and partners on project implementation strategies and new evidence in WASH, nutrition and nutrition-sensitive agriculture as well as SBCC.

Finance. As of September 30, 2016, Save the Children has spent approximately 75% of the Total Obligated Amount.

Total Project Amount	Total Obligated Amount	Total Expenditures as of 30-Sep-16	Pipeline Remaining on Obligation	Pipeline Remaining on Total Project Amount
\$16,249,263	\$6,959,436	\$5,205,920 (75%)	\$1,753,516 (25%)	\$11,043,343

Line Item	Total Approved Budget	Total Expenditures as of September 30, 2016	Percent Spent as of September 30, 2016
Personnel	\$2,728,882	\$1,203,655	44%
Fringe Benefits	\$740,920	\$304,884	41%
Travel	\$386,186	\$202,129	52%

Equipment	\$153,340	\$158,051	103%
Supplies	\$123,020	\$129,160	105%
Contractual	\$9,078,027	\$1,733,862	19%
Construction	\$0	\$0	N/A
Other Direct Costs	\$1,303,040	\$705,745	54%
Total Direct Costs	\$14,513,415	\$4,437,486	31%
Total Indirect Costs	\$1,735,848	\$768,434	44%
Total	\$16,249,263	\$5,205,920	32%

LIST OF UPCOMING EVENTS

Moving forward, NOURISH will continue building upon key learnings from the project implementation, USAID's past and current investments in water, hygiene, sanitation, health, agriculture and food security, as well as other Save the Children projects. The project will gradually expand its geographic coverage in three project-supported provinces from 306 villages in Year 2 to 559 villages during the next 6-month reporting cycle. By the end of Year 5, NOURISH is expected to reach nearly 44,377 direct (pregnant women and children under five) and 621,727 indirect beneficiaries with integrated nutrition interventions in the three project-supported provinces. NOURISH estimates the total number of indirect beneficiaries according to the size of the population in 559 villages covered by project activities in Year 3.

Looking ahead, NOURISH will:

- Continue improving knowledge, skills and attitude and advance overall capacity of Community Agents and existing caregiver groups facilitators through integrated nutrition training.
- Provide supplies to Community Agents to support screening and child growth monitoring activities.
- Establish stronger linkages between Community Agents and health system for child growth monitoring and follow up activities.
- Conduct community screening for malnutrition.
- Produce additional TV spots and roll out Wave 3 of the integrated stunting prevention "Grow Together" campaign to further stimulate thirteen core nutrition, agriculture, WASH behaviors identified by NOURISH.
- Continue scale up and enrollment of additional beneficiaries with the "First 1,000 days" Conditional Cash Transfers activity.
- Expand CLTS into 370 villages.
- Continue implementation of the integrated voucher initiative for water filters, food baskets and latrine components offering additional behavior change incentives for the "First 1,000 Days" poor families – CCT Beneficiaries -- in Siem Reap and Battambang.
- Provide technical support to at least two Business Services Centers to stimulate the growth of small and medium local enterprises to expand availability and affordability of WASH and agriculture products and services.
- Conduct fish powder marketing analysis.
- Support newly trained provincial Gender Focal persons in training follow-up activities for Gender Mainstreaming and Children Protection and Development in agriculture in close collaboration with MAFF.
- Continue building capacity of three local NGO partners and sub-national governments to design and implement integrated nutrition programming across three sectors.
- Support national and provincial activities in recognition of the National Nutrition Day and National Sanitation Day.
- Disseminate NOURISH baseline findings at the national WASH-Nutrition meeting.

ANNEX I. PROGRESS ON PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Legend: Green – achieved; yellow – in progress; red – delayed/canceled; white/grey – no activities planned this period.

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
Strategic Objective I. Improve community delivery platforms to support improved nutrition													
I.1 Baby-Friendly Community Initiative (BFCI) for the "first 1,000 Days" (linking community-based maternal and child health and nutrition program to WASH and agriculture)													
Conduct district and commune orientations	x												Achieved
Train Community Agents and Caregiver Group Facilitators in Integrated Nutrition		x	X					x	x				Achieved
Provide supplies to trained Community Agents (scales, etc.)	x												Achieved
Implement and monitor community activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly assessment, interpersonal communication and home visitsCaregiver groups integrated topics (health, WASH, ag.)	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
I.2 Community Advocacy and Action													
Set up community dialogues using visual data dashboards			X			x			x			x	Achieved
Collective action to support community-wide action		x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
I.3 Community - Health Center Linkages													
Support routine coaching and group-based problem solving meetings of VHSG at Health Centers			X			x			x			x	Achieved
Support VHSG in the screening all children <5 as part of the Vitamin A Outreach campaigns		x						x					Achieved
Support referrals and counter-referrals as SAM cases are identified in the community and followed at home	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
I.4 Collaboration with other USAID-funded projects (HARVEST, RFFEP, QHS, SHP, ECH)													
Develop a referral, counter-referral and follow-up system for malnourished children between community and health system	x	X	X										Achieved
Work with HARVEST's mobile kitchens to add value and continuity to cooking demonstrations in communities	x	X	x	x	x								Cancelled: NOURISH cooking demos do not rely on external mobile kitchens, but

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016	
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4				
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S		
														mobilize villages instead using locally available ingredients
Explore opportunities to work with HARVEST's FSN Champions (eg., Community Agent training)	x	x	X	x	x									Cancelled.
Collaborate with RFFEP to promote consumption of SIF as food for pregnant women and young children year-round	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Strategic Objective 2. Creating demand for health, WASH and agriculture practices, services and products														
2.1. Create Demand for first 1,000 Days Program/Advocacy on Stunting Prevention [SBCC]														
Finalize SBCC program guidelines	x													Achieved
Organize provincial social and behavior change communication (SBCC) program workshops		X												Achieved
Report out on campaign concept and prepare creative briefs	x													Achieved
Contract agency to develop an umbrella demand creation campaign	x	X	X											Achieved
Complete stunting prevention advocacy toolkit for districts, communes and villages		X	X											Achieved
Finalize length mat	x													Achieved
Launch village stunting analysis using length mat				x	x		x	x	x					Achieved
Foster commitment/Pledge of VHSG and communities to 1,000 days families and healthy growth				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Establish Change Champion recognition system			X											Achieved
Implement Change Champion recognition system					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
2.2 Create Demand for Critical Practices (health, WASH and agriculture) [SBCC and CLTS]														
2.2.1 SBCC Tools and Materials Supporting the Integrated BFCI for the First 1,000 Days														
Create, test and finalize First 1,000 Days Commitment Card	x	X												Achieved
Develop a community dialogue guide	x													Achieved
Develop home visit job aids to promote healthy growth, tailored to age	x													Achieved
Develop caregiver peer group package	x	X	X											Achieved

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
2.2.2 Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS)													
Conduct triggering	x	X		x	x	x	x	x					Achieved
Conduct CLTS training for commune and village focal persons			X	x	x	x							Achieved
Conduct coaching, follow-up and monitoring including home visits	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
2.2.3 Expanding Support for Integrated Programming Nutrition Enhancing Behaviors													
Conduct school WASH training and monitoring					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Create a pagoda package for supporting healthy child growth										x	x	x	Cancelled
Create Integrated Nutrition Fair booth materials (health, WASH, agriculture)	x	x	X										Achieved
Deliver Integrated Stunting Prevention Fairs						x						x	Achieved
Support for special events (ie, National Nutrition Day, World Breastfeeding Week, National Sanitation Day)	x	x									x		Achieved
2.3 Create Demand for Health Services													
2.3.1 SBCC Tools and Materials													
Prepare reminders/referrals for health services: pregnancy care, child growth, sick child	x	x											Achieved
2.3.2 CCT to reduce financial barriers to health/nutrition services													
Identify villages to scale up CCT using the Ministry of Planning ID Poor List	x						x						Achieved
Train focal persons to implement and monitor CCT	x						x				x		Achieved
Conduct information campaign, initial enrolment, verification and sign-up		x											Achieved
Process payroll payment and institute quality control measures		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Coordinate with national and provincial partners to share experiences and learning			X						X				Achieved
2.4 Create Demand for Health, WASH and Agriculture Products													
2.4.1 SBCC Tools and Materials													
Promote the use of business service centers										x	x	x	Postponed as part of the GT strategy
Develop materials on appropriate use of all products										x	x	x	Postponed as part of the GT strategy

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
2.4.2 Vouchers to reduce financial barriers to nutrition, WASH and agriculture products													
Establish the voucher system with the private sector and commune leaders	x	X					x						Achieved
Introduce the vouchers to ID Poor / First "1,000 Days" Families				x									Achieved
Monitor voucher use			X	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x	Achieved
Strategic Objective 3: Using the private sector to expand supply of nutrition, WASH and agriculture products													
3.1 Situation Analysis and Strategy Development													
3.1.1 Situation Analysis and Strategy Development													
Conduct mapping of SMEs for WASH, agriculture and nutrition in 3 project-supported provinces	x	X	X										Achieved
Develop short-term and long-term plan of actions for each BSC approaches (e.g. franchising, umbrella association, etc)	x		X										Achieved
3.1.2 Training and Strengthening Capacity													
Training on technical development for Micro-enterprises	x	X	X				x	x	X				Achieved
Conduct exchange visit among better performing WASH SMEs					x								Achieved
Conduct business plan training, coaching and follow-up				x			x			x			Achieved
3.1.3 Sales and Marketing													
Support SMEs in bundling up products and services (e.g. masonry) where appropriate; and developing pricing scheme						x	x	x					Delayed
Assist SMEs in marketing stunting prevention products and services with promotional materials, technical specifications, etc				x	x	x							Postpones/moved to Year 3 according to SBCC strategy to fit with BSC.
Develop and launch an approach to public relation/ business promotion by SMEs in social events		X			x			x			x		Achieved
3.1.4 Quality Assurance													
Develop quality standards and accreditation criteria for WASH products and services	x	X	X				x	x	x				Delayed. Concept note for WASH products will be developed in cooperation and in consultation with MRD to align with the National Action Plan for RWSSH
Conduct technical assessment of WASH products and services										x	x	x	Delayed.
3.1.5 Launch Business Services Center (BSC)													
Organize 3-days workshop on the development of the Integrated Business Service Center approach with active engagement from the private sector	X												Achieved

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
Launch BSC: one in each province										x	x	x	I SBC
Strategic Objective 4: Enhance capacity of government and civil society in integrated nutrition													
4.1 Building sustainability													
Develop capacity building action plans and monitoring tools for local partners with attention to effective operations, working across multiple departments, and other areas deemed relevant based on the recommendations of the assessment	x	X											Achieved
Implement capacity building action plans			X			x			x			X	Achieved
Conduct quarterly meetings at a provincial level to review and provide feedback to local NGO partners on operations, management and program implementation		X			x			x			x		Achieved
Strengthen the capacity of Commune Councils through coaching and mentoring to support integrated nutrition in Commune Investment Plans (CIP)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Discussions in progress
Actively participate and present relevant actions in the MOH Nutrition, CARD Social Protection, Food Security & Environment (FSE) and Pro-TWVG to support and contribute to sustainable pro-nutrition policies, guidelines and strategies	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Explore opportunities for greater coordination within line ministries at a national level to ensure appropriate and effective facilitation of relevant nutrition interventions (e.g. MAFF, MOWA and MRD)	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Establish and facilitate a multi-sectoral (health, WASH, agriculture) Provincial Technical Reference Group to guide and monitor project actions			X						x				Achieved
4.2 Gender Integration													
Develop an action plan for gender integration based on the gender analysis with attention to WASH, agriculture and health for civil society and the private sector	x	x											Achieved
Conduct on-going gender reflection for NOURISH staff and partners related to WASH, agriculture and health			X						x				Achieved
Assist MAFF in the dissemination of Gender Mainstreaming strategy in project-supported provinces			X										Achieved
Conduct a national Training of Trainers (ToT) for provincial Gender Focal Persons to train health, WASH and agriculture extension workers to deliver gender-responsive technical services and strengthen micro enterprise skills		x	X										Achieved

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
Support MAFF Gender Focal Persons to train agriculture extension workers to deliver gender-responsive agriculture services				x	x								Achieved
Utilize trained agriculture extension workers to facilitate gender-sensitive agriculture concepts in NOURISH capacity strengthening activities								x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Overall Project Management													
Management and Operations													
Complete hiring all project staff	x												Achieved
Submit accrual and financial reports to USAID quarterly	x			x			x			x			Achieved
Conduct senior management core partner			X			x			x			x	Achieved
Submit semi-annual narrative report to USAID	x						x						Achieved
Continuously identify areas of collaboration with other USAID's implementing partners	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			Achieved
Conduct all-staff project planning and implementation meetings			X			x			x			x	Achieved
Define geographical targets for Year 3		x	X										Achieved
Conduct Year 3 Annual Workplan Development Workshop										x			Achieved
Conduct routine buy-in and coordination meetings with central government authorities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Conduct routine coordination meetings with sub-national government authorities (e.g. PDRD, PHD, PDA, etc)	x	x	X	x	x	x		x	x	x			Achieved
Sign MOU with MAFF						x							Achieved
Develop internal project communication protocol	x												Achieved
Conduct internal control visits with local partners	x			x			x			x			Achieved
Communication and Knowledge Management													
Submit monthly highlights to USAID	x	X	X	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Develop strategic communications plan for NOURISH		X											Achieved
Create NOURISH communication materials for different audiences (e.g. fact sheets, brochures, technical briefs, etc.)						x			x				Achieved
Conduct on-going staff training on external communications	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved

Activity/Time*	FY 2016 Workplan (Oct 1, 2015 - Sep 30, 2016)												Status as of September 30, 2016
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4			
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	
Promote project at high level events and through social media and through other creative outlets	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Actively engage in the implementation of the National Nutrition Day in collaboration with CARD		X											Achieved
Contribute to the implementation of the National Breastfeeding Week in collaboration with NNP											x		Achieved
Develop photo library						x	x	x	x	x	x		Achieved
Monitoring and Evaluation													
Collect and compile data as part of routine project monitoring	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Enter and clean routine monitoring data	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Synthesize routine monthly monitoring data and share results with project staff , sub-national government, USAID	x	X	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Achieved
Conduct Baseline Survey	x												Achieved
Analyze and synthesize baseline data		X	X										Achieved
Produce baseline report					x	x							Achieved
Conduct baseline report dissemination workshop with project team, sub-national government, USAID, and other stakeholders								x					Achieved
Conduct routinely Data Quality Audit			X			x			x			x	Achieved

ANNEX 2. PROGRESS ON NOURISH RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Key Output and Outcome Indicators	Baseline Survey Nov 2015	Year 1 (June 2014-Sep 2015)		Year 2 (Oct 2015-Sep 2016)		Year 3 (Oct 2016-Sep 2017)		Year 4 (Oct 2017-Sep 2018)		Year 5 (Oct 2018-Jun 2019)		Life of Project		Method
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Goal: Improve the nutritional status and well-being of women and children in underserved rural communities														
3.1.9(6) (customized) Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	41.5%											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9(14) (customized) Prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months	59.4%											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9(11) (customized) Prevalence of stunted children under five years of age	34.3%											20%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9(12) (customized) Prevalence of wasted children under five years of age	6.6%											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9(16) (customized) Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	20.3%											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9(13) (customized) Prevalence of underweight women	14.8%											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.8(33) (customized) Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks	12.9% (CDHS)											10%↓		Baseline/endpoint
Objective 1: Increased Practice of Key Nutrition Behaviors and Timely Realization of Child Development Milestones														
3.1.9.1(4) Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months	77.8%											10%↑		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9.1(1) (customized) Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet	29.0%											25%↑		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9.1(2) (customized) Women’s Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	4.67											10%↑		Baseline/endpoint
% parents/caregivers of children 0-23 months providing age-appropriate stimulation of children according to child care and development standards	62.6%											10%↑		Baseline/endpoint
% of children age 9-11 months who received enriched foods with frequency in the last 24 hours	31.5%											25%↑		Baseline/endpoint
3.1.9-15 Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs (key output)	0	4,200	6,797	11,000	11,510	19,750		27,700		29,500		88,400	18,307	Monthly Monitoring data

Key Output and Outcome Indicators	Baseline Survey Nov 2015	Year 1 (June 2014-Sep 2015)		Year 2 (Oct 2015-Sep 2016)		Year 3 (Oct 2016-Sep 2017)		Year 4 (Oct 2017-Sep 2018)		Year 5 (Oct 2018-Jun 2019)		Life of Project		Method
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Percentage of children under 2 years who participate in monthly GMP at least once in the past six months (output)	0	0	NA	60%	71%	70%		75%		80%		71%	71%	Monthly Monitoring data
Objective 2: Increase Use of Improved Sanitation Facilities and Practice of Key Health, WASH and Agriculture Behaviors														
3.1.8.2-1 % of households in the target area using an improved latrine	37% < 5: 37% < 2: 36%											25%↑		Baseline/ endline
3.1.8.2-2 Number of people gaining access to improved sanitation facility	0	0	NA	28,000	16,649	36,000		22,000		15,000		101,000	16,649	Monthly Monitoring data
3.1.6.8-2 % of households in the target area practicing correct use of recommended household water treatment technologies	43.4% [49.1% w/ bottled] <2 45.3% [51% with bottled] < 5 44.2% [50% with bottled]											20%↑		Baseline/ endline
3.1.6.8-1 % of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	63.3% < 5: 64% < 2: 57%											20%↑		Baseline/ endline
% of caregivers of children under 2 years disposing of feces hygienically	57.1%											20%↑		Baseline/ endline
Number of pregnant women and mothers of children under 24 months women enrolled in CCT program (output)	0	100	511	7,800	6,026	9,500		8,600		4,000		30,000	6,537	Monthly CCT Register review
3.1.6.8-5 Number of communities/villages certified as “open defecation free” (ODF) as a result of USG assistance Ref: Objective 3 Investing in People	0	0	NA	50	0	120		140		30		340	0	Assessment
% of eligible poor first “1,000 Days” HH redeeming vouchers for WASH or agriculture products (disaggregated by product)	0	0	NA	80%	87% 78% WF 96% FB	80%		80%		80%		80%	87%	IVR records
Objective 3: Use the private sector to advance the supply of WASH and agriculture products and services.														
Number of business service centers (BSC) established and fully functional	0			3	1	7						10	1	Project reports

Key Output and Outcome Indicators	Baseline Survey Nov 2015	Year 1 (June 2014-Sep 2015)		Year 2 (Oct 2015-Sep 2016)		Year 3 (Oct 2016-Sep 2017)		Year 4 (Oct 2017-Sep 2018)		Year 5 (Oct 2018-Jun 2019)		Life of Project		Method
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Objective 4: Build capacity of government and civil society in nutrition ⁷														
CBLD-5: Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst local implementing partners	0	TBD	74%			TBD				TBD		TBD		Self-assessment tool
3.1.9(I) Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs	0	910	874	9,704	12,285	14,186		13,828		5,000		43,628	13,168	Sum of rows below
• Training of trainers in Integrated Nutrition/BFCI	0	10	0	60	95	50		40				160	95	Trainings (assessed in pre/ post tests)
• Training of health workers (mass screening)	0	0	0	0	25	40		0		0			25	
• Training village structures in integrated nutrition (ie VHSG, ag extension workers)	0	444	335	468	546	668		644		0		2,224	881	
• Training village peer group leaders in integrated nutrition	0	444	527	468	1,118	668		644		0		2,224	1,645	
• Training caregivers in integrated nutrition	0	0	0	8,300	9,785	12,500		12,500		5,000		38,300	9,785	
• Training on CCT to OD, CC, CCWC	0	12	12	408	592	300		0		0		720	604	
• Other (gender/child development)	0	0		0	124								124	

⁷ Capacity strengthening activities are integrated into related outputs in all the NOURISH strategies.

ANNEX 3. LIST OF VILLAGES WITH CLTS TRIGGERING CONDUCTED IN OCTOBER 2015 – SEPTEMBER 2016

No	Province	District	Commune	Villages
1	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Chaom Bok Sar
2	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Ta Hok
3	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Kouk Doung
4	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Svay
5	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Trei Njor
6	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Chhouk
7	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Chouy Chak Krei
8	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Thves
9	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Trapaing Pring
10	Siem Reap	Pouk	Trei Njor	Thip Pdev
11	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun Keo	Peam
12	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun Keo	Rohal
13	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun Keo	Doun Oan
14	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Lboeuk
15	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Ta Kam
16	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Antak Kun
17	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Doun keo
18	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Ta Sne
19	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Prasat Cha
20	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Thnot Chrum
21	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Kouk Por
22	Siem Reap	Pouk	Doun keo	Kouk Thmei
23	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Svay Chantor
24	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Chres
25	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Prasat
26	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Phlaing
27	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Doun Tok
28	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Chra Neang
29	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Pra Mei
30	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Prey Chrouk
31	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Ta Mouk
32	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Pradak
33	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Ketei Yous
34	Siem Reap	Pouk	Prey Chrouk	Pong Ro
35	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Doun Sva

No	Province	District	Commune	Villages
36	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Chong Thnal
37	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Yeang
38	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Sok San
39	Siem Reap	Pouk	Yeang	Kanh Chonkuy
40	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Kampeng
41	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Kouk Po
42	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Kouk Ressei
43	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Peam Ta Our
44	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Prey Dang Heum
45	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Roka Year
46	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Svay Chek
47	Siem Reap	Pouk	Keo Po	Thmei
48	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Ampil Peam
49	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Boeung Khna
50	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Chralaong
51	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Khnat
52	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Kouk Snoul
53	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Kouk Trach
54	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Pralai
55	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Prey Khmeng
56	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Prey Thlok
57	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Svay
58	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Trameng
59	Siem Reap	Pouk	Khnat	Toeuk Thla
60	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Kouk Raing
61	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Kouk Run
62	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Muk Pen
63	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Sva Houll
64	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Ta Trav
65	Siem Reap	Pouk	Muk Pen	Trakeat
66	Siem Reap	Pouk	Por Treay	Po
67	Siem Reap	Pouk	Por Treay	Treay
68	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Kokos Chum
69	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Khnat
70	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Sanday
71	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Toul Kralanch
72	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	O Mnos
73	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Prey
74	Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Khna Sanday	Banteay Srei

No	Province	District	Commune	Villages
75	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Andong Trach
76	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Prey Chaek
77	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Panhna
78	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Kralanh
79	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Kampong Preah
80	Battambang	Sangke	Kampong Preah	Srach Keo
81	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Phlove Meas	Chi Pan
82	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Bour Run
83	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Chea Montrei
84	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Chi Sang
85	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Kilo
86	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Kilo Samprambei
87	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Phcheav
88	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Svay Sar
89	Battambang	Rattanak Mondule	Treang	Ta Krok
90	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Preak Trabek
91	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Kanchor
92	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Dang O
93	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Koun Kray
94	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Samraong
95	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Por Andet
96	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Phlov Loung
97	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Kandal
98	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Tbeng Prakeab
99	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Toul Totoeung
100	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Ralaing
101	Pursat	Kandieng	Kanchor	Boeung krang
102	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Chamka Ta Po
103	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Banteay Traok
104	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Saen Chey
105	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Veal
106	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Pring Khpos
107	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Trang

No	Province	District	Commune	Villages
108	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Kdei Chhvit
109	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Ta Mao Leu
110	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Entheakyea
111	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Thlea Ampil
112	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Por Pi
113	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Chamreh
114	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Pou
115	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Phteah Kaosh
116	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Thmei
117	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Sarieng
118	Pursat	Kandieng	Sre Sdok	Ba Kour
119	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Buor Chress
120	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Kouk Rumlo
121	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Prey Rong
122	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Serei Kunthea
123	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Ta Lou
124	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Rohaltit
125	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Boeng Kak
126	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Brohal
127	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Damnak Tob (Thmei)
128	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Sam San
129	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Boaskor
130	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Chhnal Moan
131	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Prey Tao
132	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Prey Veng
133	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Preyantout
134	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Taing Kok
135	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Tayan Sa
136	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Tuol Chreav
137	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	tuol Thma
138	Pursat	Bakan	Ta Lor	Tuol Totueng

ANNEX 4. LIST OF GROW TOGETHER MATERIALS PRODUCED

PRINT MATERIALS and COLLATERALS		QUANTITY	DISTRIBUTION
I	ADVOCACY FOLDER and INSERTS	900 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National leaders Provincial/ district leaders Commune/ village leaders Caregiver Groups (mini-poster) MOH, WFP, UNICEF, CARD, MRD (infographic)
A	Stunting Infographic	2,000 Khmer 200 English	
B	“Be the Change” Inserts (3 pages)	1,000 Khmer	
C	13 Stunting Prevention Behaviors Mini-poster	3,400 Khmer	
2	13 STUNTING PREVENTION BEHAVIORS POSTER	2,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities
3	COMMUNITY DIALOGUE: GROW TOGETHER STORYBOARD TV FLIPTARP	6 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities
4	COMMUNITY DIALOGUE: DATA DASHBOARD AND BANNER	300 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities
5	COMMUNITY DIALOGUE: COMMITMENT CARDS	2,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 Days Families (to be Champion Families)
6	CHILD LENGTH MAT with BRIEF	100 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents
7	13 STUNTING PREVENTION BEHAVIORS: HOME VISIT CHECKIST (in a form of a wheel)	1,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents
8	13 STUNTING PREVENTION BEHAVIORS: HOME VISIT REMINDERS	2,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First 1,000 Days Families
9	CHILDREN’S BOOK ON FISH: CURIOUS CHENDA	5,500 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 Days Families WorldFish MAFF (2,000) MOH (100) UNICEF
10	KITCHEN CURTAIN ON FISH POWDER PREPATION	2,250 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First 1,000 Days Families WorldFish (900) MAFF

PRINT MATERIALS and COLLATERALS		QUANTITY	DISTRIBUTION
11	FISH POWDER PREPARATION MINI-POSTER	5,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First 1,000 Days Families MAFF
12	CCT FAN	8,000 Khmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCT Beneficiaries, Community Agents and CCWC
13	FIELD HATS	1,500 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents Key trainers Local government officials
14	BACKPACKS	1,500 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents Key trainers Local government officials
15	RAINCOATS	1,500 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents Key trainers Local government officials
16	13 STUNTING PREVENTION BEHAVIORS KEY CHAINS	2,800 Khmer; 300 English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders Event participants
17	GROW TOGETHER STICKERS (color; black & white)	3,000 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders Community Agents WASH Focal Persons
18	WASH STUNTING PREVENTION BEHAVIOR STICKERS	3,000 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Agents and WASH Focal Persons
19	GROW TOGETHER SEAL	10 each	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH and Agriculture SMEs